

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY AUGUST 10, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

PORT PENN PLANT

Will Employ at least 2,000 Men and Women

THE NEW "ROTHWELL PARK"

Comprehensive plans for an enormous loading plant for the government which will employ at least 2,000 men and women, and which is to be erected near Port Penn have been so far advanced that drawings have been developed for an active start and some workmen are already on the site for emergency purposes. It is expected that the big operation may be gotten fully underway almost any day now.

The operation is to be known as "Rothwell Park," after the Marlin Rothwell Loading Co., which will operate the plant and which represents the government as its agent. The undertaking is to include not only a complete loading plant for the government but a model village, as well, to house the workmen for the plant. This model village, to consist of various types and sizes of houses, all following the general architectural scheme, however, will include a community center to take care of all of the needs of the residents—for churches, schools, meeting halls, as well as permanent commissary, garage, laundry, etc. The entire construction of the plant, houses and all other portions of the project will be in the hands of Fred T. Ley and Co. a Springfield, Mass., concern, which is now engaged on the plant at Perryville, Md., and which was in charge of the construction of government plants and housing projects at Bristol, Groton, Conn., Alexandria, Va., Brunswick, Ga., Mobile, Ala., where the first shipbuilding plant in the East for the building of concrete ships was erected, and other places.

The enormity of the project may be understood when it is explained that close to 5,000 persons will be employed in the building of this plant and the auxiliary operations.

To tie the plant up to the shipping centers it will be necessary to build a railroad about eight miles in length from the plant to Mt. Pleasant connecting with the main line of the Pennsylvania system, with sidings through the plant. Shipping facilities by water are also to be provided, for the ground acquired, close to 1,000 acres. Fronts on the Delaware River and a big dock will be built for large steamships to come in and land for shipments abroad.

The first operation, following the construction of the railroad, will be the erection of the administration buildings and temporary quarters to house the construction employees and this, in itself, will be a big undertaking, naturally, considering that 5,000 employees must be taken care of.

While Rothwell Park will have its own power plant a transmission line will be run from Delaware City as auxiliary for lighting and power.

The site on which the plant is being erected is 3 1/2 miles south of Delaware City and just north of Port Penn. Part of the ground acquired was formerly the Isaac Cleaver farm and the old Lawrence farm. As the plant will lie below Fort DuPont and as the site of the new Fort Saulsbury is only fifteen miles further down the river, the plant will be well protected from the river front.

Marlin and Rothwell have one office at No. 226 West Ninth and the other on the second floor of the Nobis Building at Eighth and Market streets. Ley and Co. have offices on the third floor of the Queen Theatre Building. Both have large office forces employed working out the preliminary details.

BURNED BY LIGHTNING

The hot wave was broken Wednesday night when a severe electrical storm broke over the neighborhood about nine o'clock. The storm was preceded by a heavy wind which did considerable damage to fruit trees.

In the neighborhood of Middletown considerable rain fell, but a few miles out of town in each direction there was very little rain. Lightning did much damage and many horses and cows were killed in the pasture fields.

FARM BUILDINGS BURNED
On the farm of Andrew J. Wright, near Clayton all of the farm buildings were burned, together with the grain which had just been harvested. Ten hogs and all of the farming implements and harness are included in the loss.

FINED DWELLING DESTROYED
On the farm of James A. Pearce, near Cecilton, all of the farm buildings and the handsome dwelling were destroyed, together with all of the farming implements which will exceed \$7,000.

At the Camp Caesar Rodney at Lorewood, where the Boy Scouts are located, all the tents were blown down, and the boys were called out at midnight to repair the damage.

Our Government Wants You

Our Government is in need of 25,000 student nurses, of which Delaware is to furnish 105 young women between the ages of 19 and 35, who are physically fit. Such are earnestly requested to join in this patriotic service for our country. Those having high school or college training are preferred though candidates will not be refused who have not this training.

OPEN MEETING AUGUST 15TH

The Middletown Cow Testing Association will hold its open meeting Thursday, August 15, on the farm of James A. Moore, 1 1/2 miles west of Middletown. On the following day Friday, August 16, the Diamond State Cow Testing Association will hold its meeting on the Bredablik Farm on the Lancaster Pike, 4 miles west of Middletown, although these meetings are held under the direction of the Cow Testing Association yet they are co-operating with the County Farm Bureau and every farmer in the county is urged to attend one of these meetings.

The officers of the associations feel that an exceptional program has been arranged. The meetings have been scheduled on consecutive days in order that the speakers can be retained for both days. At 10:30 A. M. an inspection trip of the stables and herd will be conducted. At 11 o'clock Prof. McDowell will conduct a cow judging demonstration, which will be followed by a basket lunch. At 1:30 P. M. W. W. Blake Arkoll and E. H. Shalcross presiding will call their respective meetings to order. It is seldom that a group of farmers will have an opportunity to listen to a higher class program. Dr. H. Hayward, of Delaware College, will be the first speaker presented, Mr. Lewes Merriman, proprietor of the Gerar Guernsey Farm, of Cockeysville, Md., has kindly consented to be present. We are especially fortunate in securing Prof. C. V. McDowell of the Dairy Department of Washington, to speak. Prof. McDowell is a man of national note. The Holstein Breeders of the county will be glad to welcome Judge D. O. Hastings, President of the Delaware Holstein Breeders Association. Judge Hastings will deliver a stirring appeal to the Holstein Breeders of the County to meet this world cry for dairy products.

These are all day meetings. Bring your family and your baskets. Attend the meeting you are closest to.

Cigars and ice cream will be provided by the associations.

ODESSA

Mrs. Nelie Spicer is spending several days at Milton, N. J.

Mrs. Lillian Craig and son are visiting Chester relatives.

Miss Wilkins, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Sarah Vandegrift.

Miss Frances Davis visited friends at Church Hill, Md., last week.

Mr. Aaron Reynolds, of Philadelphia, visited relatives here recently.

Mrs. E. L. Duer is spending some time at Belgrade Lakes, Maine.

Mrs. G. F. Mathers and daughter are spending sometime at Rehoboth.

Karl Morris spent several days of this week with relatives in Chester, Pa.

Misses Grace McLaurey and Blanche West visited friends in Wilmington last week.

Miss Bertha McKee, of Dover, was the guest of Miss Minnie Armstrong last week.

Mrs. Oliver Staats and children, of Camden, N. J., are guests of Mrs. William Elliott.

James Pearson, of the U. S. N., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Pearson.

Gertrude Coll, of Philadelphia, is spending sometime with her aunt, Mrs. Clara Gremminger.

Miss Alice Clothier, of Wilmington, spent last week with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Morgan.

Clarke Dulin and family, of Connecticut, are spending sometime with his father, Elwood Dulin, Sr.

Miss Barbara Walton, of Burlington, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Shockey, near town.

Raynor Carrow, of Wilmington, has been spending his vacation with his parents, Dr. Joseph Carrow and wife.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, August 11th. The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer and Sermon.

7:30, Evensong.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The members of the Sunday School wish to hold their annual outing at Augustine Beach, on the Delaware, on Wednesday, August 28th. As a special favor will not those in the parish having automobiles loan them for that day and convey the children of the parish to the "Piers?" There will be about forty children and lunch baskets to provide for. Automobiles meet at the church at nine o'clock, and leaving the Piers for the return trip at five o'clock. There is plenty of time to make preparations, but bear the date in mind and let us hear from you.

THE NEW PLEDGE ENVELOPES READY

The new set of pledge envelopes for parish, missions and church pension funds are now ready for distribution—ask for your set. The duplex envelope gives opportunity for a regular systematic offering each week, which gives the Vestry an idea of what the income of the Parish is and thereby transacts the business of the church on a business principle.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

The officials of the Chestertown, Md., M. E. Church will invite the Wilmington Conference to hold its annual session there.

The Smyrna firemen will hold their fourth annual carnival August 24 to 31 inclusive. They have secured the Harlan & Hollingsworth band for the occasion.

At a meeting of the Middletown School Board last week Miss Mabel Price was elected as teacher of the fifth and sixth grades to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss McDowell.

Farmers in this county are rushing their wheat to market direct from the threshers, something they have not done in many years. They are receiving from \$2.20 to \$2.27 per bushel for it.

Today is the third registry day in Delaware. Voters who did not apply for registration two weeks ago are urged to visit the registry booths today and fulfill their duty as a citizen.

Middletown folks are now enjoying home-grown sweet corn at 30c per dozen; lima beans, 25c per quart; tomatoes, 10c quart; spring chickens, 40c pound; eggs, 42c dozen; peaches, 75c basket.

"Conserve or freeze," is Dr. Garfield's latest order, backed up with limitations of the quantity of coal allowed each housekeeper. There is no question which alternative we shall all choose.

The 1917 edition of the Agricultural Year Book has just come from the press and is ready for distribution. Persons desiring this book may receive copy by addressing Congressman Polk at Washington, D. C.

An increase to the consumer of one cent a pound in the price of sugar is indicated in a statement issued in New York by George M. Rolph, chairman of the International Sugar Committee, after a conference with representatives of the Cuban government.

Rural mail carriers have had their salaries increased and they will now average around \$1400 per year. Assistant postmasters and clerks have also received a raise, but the salaries of all postmasters remain the same and will continue to do so until after the war.

The steel draw for the reinforced concrete bridge over the Sassafras river, has been received, and will be installed as soon as it can be placed. When the bridge is completed it will be the finest piece of engineering work on the Eastern Shore. It is about one-fourth of a mile long. The piers are eight feet square, and the floor and side rails are of concrete. The draw will work electrically.

OBITUARY

JOHN D. CARTER

John D. Carter, aged about 78 years, was found dead in the yard of his home Townsend, early last Saturday morning, evidently a victim of heart disease. He had left his house about 10 o'clock Friday night. He was serving his second term as justice of the peace at Townsend. He was also a registration officer and was booked to help conduct the registration of voters there Saturday.

Mr. Carter was a lifelong Republican. He was a member of Union Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Middletown, who had charge of the funeral, on Monday. Recently he and Mrs. Carter celebrated their golden anniversary.

REV. E. P. ROBERTS

Rev. E. P. Roberts, a retired minister of the Wilmington Conference who had made his home here since March of this year, died at his home last Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock, aged 64 years of a complication of diseases. Dr. Roberts leaves a wife, one daughter, Miss Elma and one son, Lieut. Emerson Roberts, of the Aviation Corps, now stationed near Hampton, Va., to mourn his death. The funeral services were held at his late home, on Crawford street, Friday afternoon at one o'clock, and were in charge of Dr. V. P. Northrup, assisted by Dr. Robert Watt, of Wilmington. Interment was made at Forest cemetery.

TOWNSEND

Miss Anna Jones spent the week-end at Cape May.

The construction of the new bank here is progressing rapidly.

Dr. L. E. Barrett is spending this month at Atlantic City and Ocean Grove, N. J.

Dallas N. Hart having enlisted in the U. S. Navy, left town the past week for Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Rebecca Lambdon, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her son, Thomas Lambdon and family.

Mrs. Ruth Harris, Miss Elizabeth Richardson and Miss Reba Rittenhouse, of Chester, Pa., spent the week-end with their parents here.

STATE AND PENINSULA

Dover's Board of Education has elected Thomas V. Keith collector of school taxes for 1918.

Chicken thieves in automobile trucks are stealing poultry in a wholesale way about Sussex county.

The government has purchased additional ground at Aberdeen and will enlarge the proving ground.

About 20,000 barrels of menhaden were landed at the two fish factories at Lewes last week an excellent catch for seven boats.

Many Delawareans attended the meeting of the Maryland Horticulture Society at Aberdeen, Md., at the farm of C. P. Bryan.

Rain interfered with the Chestertown fair on Tuesday and Wednesday but the attendance on Thursday was a record-breaker.

Determined to stop violations of automobile laws, Georgetown Council has appointed two plain clothes traffic policemen to watch the roads.

State Senator Omar D. Crothers of Elkton, has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eastern Shore district.

The largest sprinkler system in use in that section has been installed by the New Castle Leather Company in its Wilmington plant. The storage tank holds 50,000 gallons of water.

At the annual town election to be held at Millington, Md., on to-day Saturday the voters will decide whether or not to authorize the issue of \$12,000 in bonds for water improvements.

The Frost Gas Company, owner of the plant in Smyrna, has petitioned Council for an amendment to its charter allowing it to advance its rates from \$1.30 to \$1.75 a thousand cubic feet.

Dr. Hiram R. Burton of Lewes has presented to the Women's College of Delaware an electrical apparatus formerly used in his office and which has been set up in the physics laboratory.

According to the reports of the Department of Elections in Wilmington the second day's registration of voters Saturday totaled about 4000 a falling off of at least 2000 from two years ago.

Directors of the Wilmington Street and Sewer Department have issued instructions to property owners on the care of their shade trees, many of which are being strangled by leaves by lice.

At midnight last Wednesday the Government took control of the 28,000,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in the United States. Former Congressman David J. Lewis, of Maryland will be the Director of Operation of the wires.

With the appointment of E. Ross Farra chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, to the position of Labor Inspector for Wilmington, applicants for the vacant position are numerous. Judge Prickett has the appointing power.

The Atlas Powder Company has a force of workmen engaged in erecting 311 houses along the Susquehanna river front at Perryville for the use of their employees. The houses will be separate with ample yards and will be up to date in every appointment.

The Orphans' Court for Cecil county, Md. has at its disposal a free scholarship at Washington College, Chestertown for a male resident of the county. The scholarship provides free board, tuition, room rent and text books and tenable for five years.

Grading on the Lincoln Highway from the Maryland State line, 1500 feet toward Newark, Del., is completed and a concrete foundation is laid. The contractor has been helped to some extent by prisoners from the New Castle County Workhouse.

There are now 1040 John Smiths in Uncle Sam's Army fighting with our Allies across the seas. In addition to these there are 200 John A. Smiths several hundred William Smiths and a large number of other Smiths, enough of them altogether to make a big army of Smiths who could cut a big swath through the boche forces.

Determined to enforce the "lightless night" orders the State Fuel Administration has imposed a fine of \$50 on the Plaza restaurant in Wilmington for failure to comply with their rules. The fine was applied to the funds of the Delaware Branch of the Red Cross. The Wilmington police are co-operating with the Government in having the lightless night order enforced.

Loans To Our Allies

The United States has now loaned to our allies \$9,091,590,000. The advances average about \$400,000,000 a month.

These loans to our allies analogous to lending weapons to our friends who are aiding you in the defense of your own home. The money is being used to defeat our enemy, to maintain armies fighting side by side with our soldiers, and fleets patrolling the same oceans with our sailors.

LOST—A black umbrella between American Stores and Penn. R. R. Station. If found return to This Office.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Viola Weber was a Philadelphia visitor Tuesday.

Miss Helen Manlove is spending two weeks in Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. C. Hynson and two children spent Sunday on Bohemia Manor.

Mrs. J. E. Walls and son are spending several weeks at Oak Orchard.

Mrs. E. M. Shalcross and two sons are sojourning at Ocean City, N. J.

Mr. Fred Crouch, of Wilmington, visited his parents here this week.

Miss Esther Whitlock is spending two weeks with relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Lewis is entertaining Miss Sarah Meserell, of Trenton, N. J.

Miss Mary B. Hynson is spending this week with relatives, near Cayots, Md.

Mrs. John B. Price was the guest of relatives in Wilmington, over the week-end.

Miss Sallie Crossland of Wilmington visited relatives in and near town Sunday.

Mrs. Julian G. Cleaver is entertaining Mrs. Mary Hampton, of Philadelphia.

Miss Frances Davis, of Laurel, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. Mary Melvin and daughter Miss Lillian, are spending this week at Morgneck, Md.

Miss Leah Berkman is entertaining Misses Rose Rutberg and Kathryn Pinsky, of Philadelphia.

Mr. George W. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, visited his mother, Mrs. G. W. Lockwood, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbit Vinyard spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel in Port Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donohue of Columbus, Ohio, were brief visitors of his parents last Saturday.

Mrs. Virginia Massey, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her son, Mr. S. E. Massey and wife.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran, Mrs. James L. Warren, Mrs. G. B. Pearson and son Burton, are at Atlantic City.

Miss Lucy Beck, of Delaware City, was entertained over the week-end by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Segelken.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Coghill Alston and Mrs. E. S. Jones spent this week at the Belhaven Hotel, Rehoboth.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson K. Betts and son have returned after a visit with relatives at Drexel Hill, Pa., and Collingswood, N. J.

Mrs. E. Forsyth, of Grove Neck, Md., and Mrs. Hester J. Hudson, of Wilmington, were guests of Mrs. J. C. Hynson on Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Beck and daughter Helen, and Miss Gertrude Upton, of Washington, D. C., are spending two weeks at Asbury Park, N. J.

Mrs. J. E. Walls had for guests part of this week her sisters, Mrs. Ellis Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary Short, of Georgetown.

Miss Martha M. Pharo, of Haddonfield, N. J., is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pharo, of "Bleak House," near town.

Dr. W. S. P. Combs and family will leave on Tuesday next for a ten days sojourn at Oak Orchard. Dr. Combs' dental parlors will be closed during his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, of Philadelphia, visited their mother, Mrs. Mary A. Hall, at the Manse over the week-end.

Postmaster and Mrs. William Brockson were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Burston and Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel at Atlantic City. The trip was made in Dr. Fogel's auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Hardesty, of Washington, D. C., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Burris two days this week. In honor of the reunion, Miss Mollie T. Burris sent a congratulatory telegram from Inverness, Cal.

State's Good Record

Officials of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is to supply one of the sources of farm labor under the general government recruiting program which was inaugurated Aug. 1, take particular pride in the reports coming from Delaware.

Charles Warner, State director of the reserve for Delaware, has written from Wilmington, informing the Federal officials that practically every boy in the State who will volunteer for farm work has been enrolled and that the farmers are eager for more of the boys than are available.

Reports from other States show the high regard in which the youthful laborers of from 16 to 20 years of age are held by the farmers, once they have experienced the help which the young war enthusiasts render with a will on the farms.

PEPPER-MCDOWELL WEDDING

A charming American Military wedding took place last Saturday evening, August 3d, at 8:30 o'clock in Forest Presbyterian Church, uniting in marriage Miss Helen Kendall McDowell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. McDowell and Lieut. Carlton David Pepper, a graduate of Delaware College, now stationed at Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va.

The bride looked very lovely as she entered the church on the arm of her father to the strains of the Norwegian wedding march. She wore a white satin and georgette gown, heavily beaded. The long court train hung from the shoulders over which fell the full wedding veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and sweet peas.

The bridesmaid, Miss Charlotte Peverley and Mrs. Walter Fancher, of Yorkers, N. Y., wore white organdie dresses and pink sashes, and carried American gladioli. The matron of honor, Mrs. J. Shirley Little, of Elm Hurst, L. I., wore pink organdie and carried American gladioli.

The best man was Mr. Marvil Wilson, of Plattsburg Training Camp. The ushers were Capt. C. Kendall McDowell, of Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. J. S. Pitts, Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. William F. Cann, of Camp Dix, N. J.; Lieut. Frank Tyson, of Camp Meade, Md.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis H. Moore, who has officiated for three generations in the bride's family.

After the closing prayer of the ceremony the Star Spangled Banner was played, at the close of which and at the beginning of the military march the ushers marched to the aisle and with crossed swords formed an arch under which the bridal party passed.

The church was decorated with American flags and the pulpit and organ loft were banked with asparagus ferns. At the end of each pew was a bouquet of ferns with a tiny American flag.

Mrs. Alan McDowell sang "The Long, Long Trail" and "Just You," by Burleigh, just before the ceremony and Mrs. J. Allen Johnson the organist, presented a splendid program of patriotic music.

After the wedding a delightful reception was held at the home of the bride, Lieut. and Mrs. Pepper will reside in Petersburg, Va., for the present.

Among the out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Alan McDowell, of New York; Mrs. John Ward, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Judge David T. Marvel, Hon. Joseph Marvel, of Wilmington; Mr. Andrew Marvel and family, Mr. Eli Pepper, of Georgetown; Mr. Frank W. Pepper, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Wilson, Miss Harriett Wilson, Milford; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wright, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. Edith Spencer, Mr. and Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Pilling, Miss Cornelia Pilling, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Collingswood, N. J.; Miss Esther Reed, Smyrna; Mr. and Mrs. James Woodall, Georgetown, Md.; Mr. Harry Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Strong, Chestertown, Md.; Mrs. James D. Eliason, New Castle.

Manlove-Detrick Wedding

A quiet wedding took place Sunday, July 28th, in the Y. M. C. A. No. 2, at Camp Dix, N. J., when Miss Ira Aurelia Detrick of No. 50 Lackawanna Ave., Stroudsburg, Pa., became the bride of Mr. Archie Vaughn Manlove, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Manlove, of this town. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank D. Blanchard, Chaplain of the 153d Depot Brigade at Camp Dix. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. William Tibbott, of New Castle.

The bride is well-known here, having for the past three years been employed as trimmer-in-charge in the millinery department of Fogel & Burstan.

Mr. Manlove is one of the many of our town boys who is serving the colors, and has been stationed at Camp Dix for the past three months. He expects with others to sail for France in a short time.

The Transcript extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Manlove.

Shot By Husband

Struck in the right side by a charge of buckshot from a gun that was accidentally discharged while in the hands of her husband, Thursday morning, Mrs. Laura Cannon, aged 25 years, of near Porter, was instantly killed.

The shooting was purely accidental according to Coroner John T. Spring who went to the home of the Cannon's on the Charles Racine farm near Porter, following receipt of the shooting.

From what was learned by Coroner Spring, Mrs. Cannon was in the chicken house and seeing a hawk carrying off a fowl, she called her husband who was in the kitchen of their home Cannon grasped a shotgun and started on a run to the chicken house with the weapon cocked. Mrs. Cannon started towards him. In some manner the hammer fell the charge striking the woman, who fell dead.

Cannon, almost distracted with grief, summoned help and a physician was called but he could do nothing.

WILL "PUT UP" FOODS

The Home-Canning Campaign Now Under Way

PRESERVE FOR YOUR FAMILIES

The home-canning drive for 1,500,000 quarts of "put up" foods in 1918 is on!

The object of the canning drive is to have each family supply its own fruit and vegetables for home consumption, and so release the surplus factory goods not requisitioned by the government for persons unable to do canning at home. This supply of home canned goods will also greatly relieve the shipping situation.

The government is asking that each housewife enlist in this cause and preserve the food for her family for winter use.

The women of New Castle County are asked to can 15 quarts of fruits and vegetables for each member of their family. For example, for a family of five, the quota will be seventy-five quarts of canned products.

The organization of the Food Preservation Campaign is this:

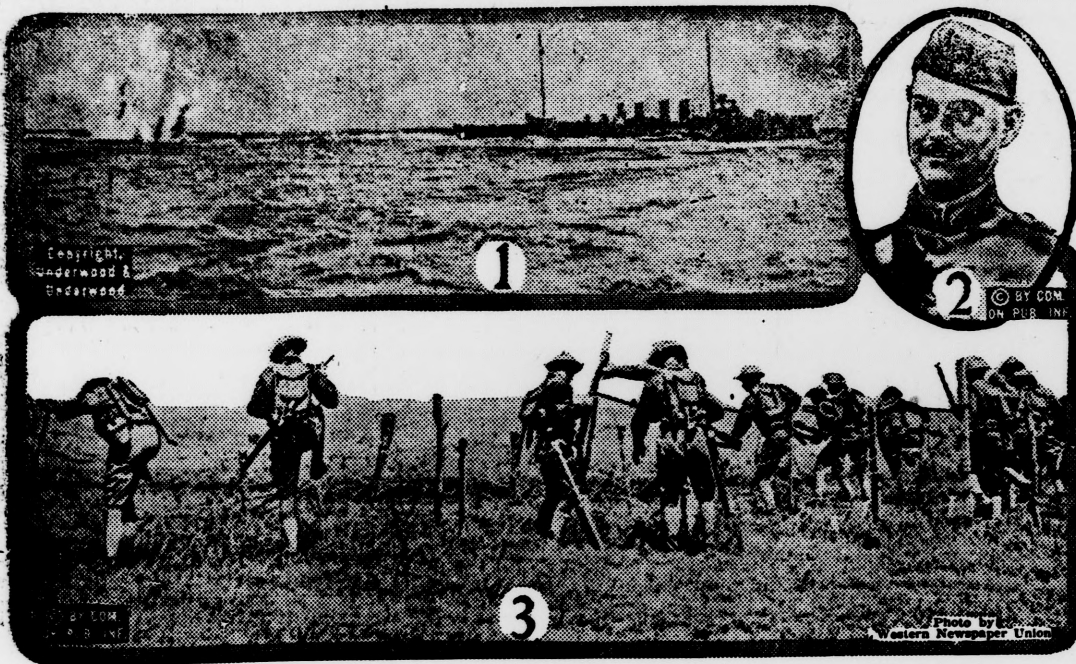
Mrs. Robert P. Robinson, a member of the Executive Committee of the New Castle Farm Bureau, represents Food Conservation in the County. In each community, there is a community committeeman who heads up the Food Conservation work for that section.

There are two phases of the Food Conservation Work, the food preservation, including canning and drying of fruits and vegetables and the wheat saving, which will come at a later date.

Your committeeman is supplied with blanks for receiving the pledges of all women in the community. This pledge means that you merely state how many jars of fruits and vegetables you will endeavor to preserve for your family this season. Do not wait for her to come to you, call on her and tell her what your quota will be. Later endeavor to double the quota as past records have shown that you do.

A WAR KITCHEN

The Liberty Kitchen for New Castle County has been established in Middletown. This was made possible through an appropriation by the State Council of Defense. Helen L. Comstock, Home Demonstration Agent for New Castle County, will be at the kitchen on Thursday and Friday of each week, beginning August 15, for the purpose



1—Actual destruction of a German U-boat by a depth charge dropped by an American destroyer, the photograph being taken by an officer of one of the troopships attacked. 2—Major R. D. Paddock of the American army, acting division signal officer, who recently won the Croix de Guerre and wears a wound stripe. 3—American troops going through wire entanglements to meet the Huns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Huns Falling Back Toward the Vesle River Line in the Aisne-Marne Region.

YANKEES WIN NEW LAURELS

Defeat Best Division of the Prussian Guard in Desperate Fighting—Germans and Bolsheviks Face Revolts in the Near East.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The fifth year of the great war opened with the German forces in the Aisne-Marne region on the defensive after the collapse of the drive on Paris and the assumption of the initiative by the allies under General Foch; the British calmly awaiting the promised offensive by Crown Prince Rupprecht; the French and Italians driving ahead in Albania; Ukraine, Roumania and much of Russia rising against the tyranny of German domination; Turkey quarrelling with Bulgaria and Austria with Germany over the spoils of war in the near East; the allies putting into execution their plans to help the anti-German elements in Siberia, and, above all, the American troops in the thick of the fighting in France and winning the plaudits of the world for their splendid work.

With the apparent intention of making a stand, at least temporarily, on the Vesle river line, the Germans slowed up their retreat from the Aisne-Marne salient last week and brought their heavy artillery into action. Despite the determined and dashing attacks of the allies from the south, west and east, the Huns had withdrawn in most cases with deliberation, choosing the ground for their rear-guard actions and saving probably the greater part of their supplies. The possibility of cutting off and capturing any very large number of them passed when it was found that their powerful resistance at the ends of the arc, near Soissons and Reims, prevented any considerable advance of the allies there. At the south front of the salient the Huns fought fiercely for days while their guns and munitions were being transported to the north, and then quickly moved back, the French and Americans following with a rush. This movement carried the battle up to and beyond the River Ourcq. There was evidence that the German commander intended to halt south of that river for a time, but he was not allowed to do this.

To the front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Passy were brought the crack divisions of the Prussian guards, to hold back the Americans, but the latter refused to be checked, and with a gallantry that aroused the cheers of the allied nations they met and defeated the best fighters of the Kaiser's armies. These Prussians, unlike so many of the Huns, fight to the death when told to hold a certain position, and the Americans, also, do not know the word surrender. Consequently the combat was bloody in the extreme. It was centered in and about the villages of Nesles, Serzy and Clerges, and they changed hands repeatedly before the Yankees finally got the upper hand and established themselves firmly in the towns and then pushed on beyond the river, taking Seringes and making a salient in the German lines that threatened what remained of the enemy in the pocket between there and Ville-en-Tardenois.

That it was not an idle threat was proved two days later, when the American and French troops struck hard at this pocket, storming the heights between Serzy and Seringes. They were preceded by a rolling barrage and moved forward behind a smoke cloud. It was announced that this attack was for the purpose of straightening the allied line, but its possibilities were considerable. The advance, which was stubbornly resisted and was made difficult by miles of barbed-wire entanglements, carried the allies close

to Chamery, the town where Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt fell to his death with his airplane.

Between Fere and Soissons the French, with the assistance of certain Scottish units, made some progress toward the north and east in the face of powerful resistance. The Scots captured the park and chateau in the outskirts of Buzancy and held them against repeated counter-attacks; and the French occupied Grand Rozoy and Cugny and, in a brilliant operation, took by storm the Butte Chaumont, a commanding height.

On the eastern side of the rapidly diminishing salient the French and British moved steadily northward until the entire Dormans-Reims road was in their possession; Romigny, Bigny was occupied and Ville-en-Tardenois was reached. Along here the Huns put up some of their most stubborn resistance and strongest counter-attacks, and infantry operations there came almost to a standstill, though the artillery continued its activity, as it did on all other sectors.

In the early days of the allied offensive the Germans were vastly inferior in the air, but last week many of their best pilots were summoned, and their machines swarmed over the allied lines and communication roads, fighting with remarkable daring and doing considerable execution. The allied aviators were by no means lacking and there were innumerable stirring combats in the air.

When General Foch relaxed somewhat in infantry action, perhaps to give his troops a bit of rest, perhaps in preparation for further important operations, it was expected the Huns would seize the opportunity to attack. But he did not do so, evidently not being anxious to meet the allies on their own terms. Observers thought, from the movements of the enemy, that he would not stop long on the Vesle river line, but would retire to the plateau between that stream and the Aisne. This might be rendered compulsory by the capture of Ville-en-Tardenois, which would open the way for the allies to advance down the Ardre valley to Fismes.

Up to the time of writing, according to French estimates, the Germans had used 45 divisions on the Soissons-Reims front, some of them having been brought into action several times. Berlin claimed to have taken 24,000 prisoners, while those captured by the allies were said to number 34,000. The object of each army has been to kill as many as possible of its opponents.

German prisoners, it is said, are deeply depressed by the failure of the crown prince's drive and the success of Foch's offensive. They now realize the strength of the American arms, and the people in Germany also are beginning to learn the truth about that, despite the attempts of the leaders and the press to minimize it and to excuse the army's severe reverse.

On the other fronts there was not a great deal of action, though the British struck a swift blow in the north, surrounding and capturing the town of Merris and taking prisoners. There was little change in the Albanian situation, though Vienna claimed the Franco-Italian forces had met with a reverse. The Austrians are very sore over the repeated bombing of Pola and other bases and are threatening retaliation on Italian cities, especially Venice.

American troops arrived in Italy last week and were received with joy that was almost hysterical.

In the near East the best news came from Ukraine, where the peasants are reported to be in full revolt against the Huns. Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, the German commander in Ukraine, who had treated the people like slaves, was assassinated by a young Russian social revolutionist in Kiev, and it was said the life of General Skoropadski, the hetman—a tool of Germany—also was threatened.

German correspondents who have been traveling in Russia report that the feeling there against Germany is very strong and widespread and that the business men are all anti-bolshevik. Lenin and Trotsky admit that the bolshevik government is in peril and

of an unknown brand, and must pay over \$12 a day for a modest room. Wood choppers of the interior earn as much as \$58 a week, and a flower woman made nearly \$34,000 in a month. Everybody is so rich that none could be found to sweep the streets last winter.

There was a page at the Grand hotel who gathered information from messages he carried and started modest speculations, but was soon gubbling in thousands. A clerk came to the hotel to confirm a big deal by "Herr

call for "mass terrorism" against the bourgeoisie, and the repulse of the Czech-Slovaks. A part of that remarkable force has penetrated to the south as far as the Black sea, capturing a port and vessels, and another body has taken Ekaterinberg, an important town in the province of Perm near the Siberian border, the center of a rich mining district. The allied powers were still negotiating concerning the extension of aid to the Czech-Slovaks and other anti-German elements in Russia, but were going ahead with their military preparations for the proposed expedition, and it was said on Thursday that American, British and Japanese troops already had been dispatched to Vladivostok.

The soviet government of Russia is reported to have renounced all claims to the great provinces of Estonia and Livonia, and these, together with Courland, probably will be united under a general government under German auspices.

From Copenhagen, the source of many lies, came the statement that Turkey had severed relations with Germany and Austria because of the disputes between the Turks and Bulgaria over territory taken from Roumania and Russia. There was every evidence that this was "greatly exaggerated," as Mark Twain said of the report of his death, but there is no doubt that Turkey is tired of the war and is getting all the worst of it. However, Germany, being in control of Turkish finances and in command of Turkish armies, has the whip hand and probably will be able to keep the Turks to their alliance for some time yet.

General March, chief of staff, has been working out the details of a plan by which the American land forces are to be amalgamated into one army, the existing distinctions between the regular army, the National Guard and the federalized National Guard being wiped out. This will do away with many jealousies concerning promotions and every soldier will wear on his collar the letters "U. S." and "N. A." and "N. G." being removed. The chief of staff also is beginning to "loosen up" some regarding information as to what American units are engaged in certain operations.

The war department prepared the country last week for the reception of long casualty lists. The casualties in the Aisne-Marne battle, though not excessive when the magnitude of the struggle is considered, may run as high as 10 per cent, it is stated. It is comforting to know that the vast majority of the wounded are suffering only from clean bullet wounds and will soon be back in the lines.

Str Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, told the house of commons the naval situation was satisfactory and that the civilized world was gaining steadily on the U-boats, by reducing the sinkings and increasing the building of ships. He said America's program of destroyers and anti-submarine craft is beginning to come along and "will become a veritable torrent."

More trouble in realizing the American aircraft program came to light with the information that General Pershing had told the war department to send over no more of the De Havilland-Four planes it had been building, until changes were made, as they had proved useless. Secretary Baker had denied this and half admitted it by stating that improvements are being made in the plane that it is hoped will make it satisfactory, and that General Pershing has requested a large shipment of the De Havillands. The senate committee investigating airplanes heard testimony highly praising the work of General Kenly, director of airplane operations, but was told that John D. Ryan, in charge of production, was only beginning to get his bearings in the big task.

While Mr. Hoover is in Europe conferring with other food controllers, the food administration has cut the monthly allowance of sugar to two pounds per person, and warns the country is threatened with a serious sugar famine. The wheat situation is better and citizens are released from the voluntary pledge to do without that cereal.

Pedersen," but no such name appeared in the visitors' list. Then the page ran up and said, "I am Pedersen." Now he owns many ships. Indeed, there has scarcely been a clerk or typist or a draper's assistant who has failed to become rich. The boom is now over, but there is so much money that any one can earn it galore. Young men display their wealth by using thousand crown notes as ash trays and watching them burn or as shaving paper which they throw away.

AMERICAN LOSS IN THE BIG DRIVE

Total of 706 Reflects America's Part in Marne Battle.

PROVES HUN FALSEHOODS

No Great Losses Such As Would Necessitate Withdrawal Of Divisions—Small Percentage Of Men Die Of Their Wounds.

Washington.—Names of American soldiers who have fallen in the great Franco-American drive, which turned the German offensive on the Marne into an utter defeat, have begun to come in from overseas. They swelled to 706 the total casualties made public Monday by the War Department in two separate lists.

Although nearly three times as great as the largest number heretofore announced in a single day, the total represents only a part of the lists which have been accumulating since the great battle began July 15. And it is not to be assumed that it represents the losses for any one day.

No estimate of the American casualties in this continuous fighting has been received from General Pershing, and it was said authoritatively that none is expected. In that connection, Acting Secretary of War Crowell deprecated any guesses—as to casualties in the Overseas Forces, saying that publications which would exaggerate or minimize the total would create unnecessary anxiety among the relatives and friends of American soldiers.

Of the names made public Monday, 459 were of those who were killed in action and 80 who died from wounds. The second list contained only names of the dead—256 killed in action and 43 who died of wounds—but the first list showed 48 wounded severely, 100 wounded, degree undetermined, and three missing in action. In the first list there also were nine who died of disease, one of an aeroplane accident and six from accidents and other causes.

Acting Secretary Crowell told newspaper correspondents that General Pershing would supply complete and verified casualty lists as rapidly as they can be transmitted and that they would be given to the press and speak for themselves as to numbers.

"We are beginning," said Mr. Crowell, "to receive from General Pershing the toll of victory in the Marne-Aisne offensive."

"The casualty lists that are now being made public have been received by cable from headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and represent losses in the recent fighting."

There is no indication of the total number of casualties, and the lists made public Monday give the names of 706 officers and men. Other lists are coming in by cable, are being decided and the next of kin are being notified in advance of the publication of the names in the press, pursuant to the established custom of the War Department.

"The fact that 706 casualties are made public in a single day does not indicate that that number is to be taken as the daily average to be expected and there should be no speculation on that basis. General Pershing will supply complete and verified casualty lists as rapidly as they can be prepared and transmitted. These will be given to the press and will speak for themselves as to numbers."

TIME TO BE MUM.

Bavarian War Minister Says Germans Will Be Patient.

Berne.—The German offensive has been stopped and present operations cannot be publicly discussed declared General Hellingroth, Bavarian Minister of War, in speaking in the first chamber Saturday.

"The fourth year of the war ends by vast amounts to a stoppage of our offensive," he said, "but it is not possible to judge the situation apart from the operations now in progress, which cannot be discussed in public."

RUSSIA GREETES AMERICANS.

Look Upon Them As Guarantee Of Allies' Friendliness.

Kandalaska.—American troops participated in the landing the Allied forces at Archangel last week. The first detachment of the international forces included members of the Russian Officers' League. The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in Northern Russia.

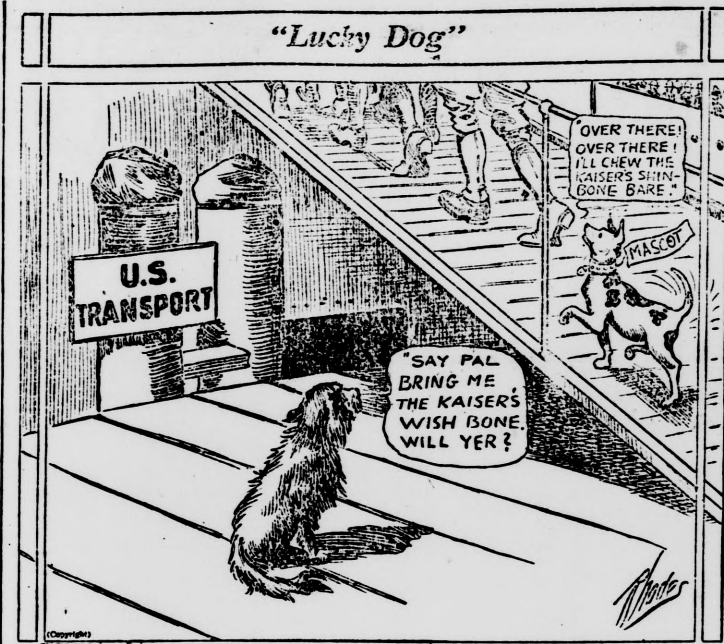
107 ON CAPITAL'S STREETS.

Hottest Day In Thirty Years In Washington.

Washington.—The capital sweltered Monday in what old inhabitants said was the hottest day in 30 years. The high mark of the official thermometer in the Weather Bureau, however, was only 88. Street thermometers bore temperatures ranging from 104 to 107.

1,500,000 NOW TRAINING.

Secretary Of War Baker Warns Against Optimism.



ALLIES CROSS VESLE AND AISNE

Americans and French Take Town of Fismes.

BIG BAG OF PRISONERS

Number Will Thrill Allied World When Announced, It Is Reported—Americans Alone Captured 8,400.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne front.—The town of Fismes was taken Sunday by the American troops, supported by the French.

The French are across the Vesle at several points to the eastward, and the line has been extended northwest of Rheims to La Neuville. The Germans are resisting sharply from Muzon to Champigny.

Fismes was taken after a heavy artillery fight that began in the middle of the afternoon. A few Americans had entered the town Saturday afternoon and remained there all night. They were driven out early Sunday. The Germans threw gas shells and shrapnel into the southern part of the town, making it inadvisable for the little party to remain longer.

London.—The Germans have retired to the north bank of the Vesle and the French have effected four crossings of the river, according to information received here. The Germans, it is said, are resisting stubbornly and fighting strong rear-guard actions.

The situation is generally considered highly satisfactory and the indications seem plain that the Germans do not intend, farther south, to make a permanent stand on the banks of the Aisne, but that they will retreat to the Chemin des Dames ridge, which is one of the strongest positions in France, and for the moment will try to hold the French while getting away with their great accumulation of stores and munitions.

The Allies captured the Chemin des Dames once, and may do so again.

Paris.—Both flanks of the German forces between Rheims and Soissons appear to have been turned. The French have forced a crossing of the Vesle west of Rheims.

Allied troops have crossed the Aisne at several points between Soissons and Venizel. The German resistance is faltering on the left wing of the Allied advance, while it is growing stubborn and desperate on the right wing, where the Germans still retain a foothold on the southern bank of the Vesle between Champigny and Jochery, northwest of Rheims.

The number of prisoners captured by the Allies during the last two days will thrill the Allied world when announced. The Vesle river, which was flooded owing to the recent heavy rains, has hampered the German rear guards, which were unable to ford the stream and had to fight for their lives. The most of these Germans were killed and the rest were made prisoners.

German reinforcements are reported arriving in the Soissons sector from the north. The Allies continue their advance according to the latest reports, although it is held within prudent limits. The Allied left wing has moved faster than the right and further progress in the Soissons region might expose it to a counter-attack from the enemy.

Allied forces in pursuit of the Germans have passed through veritable charnel houses, strewn with the debris of war. Bodies of men and horses are mingled with broken-down vehicles alongside of monster ammunition dumps, some partially exploded and others intact. Bodies of Germans found in clusters beyond the range of the Allied artillery indicate that severe punishment was inflicted on the fleeing columns by the French, American and British aviators.

HUN CHIEFS ADMIT FAILURE.

Territory Lost "Disposed Of According To Plans."

Copenhagen.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff received the German correspondents, according to advices reaching here, and openly admitted that the strategic plans had failed. They asserted, however, that the Germans were still masters of the situation and that the territories given to the enemy were thus disposed of according to plans.

ALLIES READY FOR MOVE INTO SIBERIA

Japan Agrees to the American Proposal

PRESIDENT TO TELL PLANS

Chinese Troops Mobilized in Manchuria To Serve Under Japanese Commander—Ambassador Francis Sate at Murmansk.

Washington.—Joint action between Japan, the Entente Powers and America in Siberia is assured.

Japan has found acceptable the American proposal which primarily looks to the aid of the Czech-Slovaks, now operating in Siberia, and after exchanges between Tokio and Washington which have cleared up all doubtful points and removed any possibility of future misunderstanding, a complete agreement has been reached. The plan of operation will be put into execution at once.

Soon after it had been learned that Japan had accepted the American proposal, President Wilson walked to the State, War and Navy building, where he conferred for half an hour with Acting Secretary Polk and Secretary Baker in the War Secretary's office.

The President will soon issue a statement explaining the plans of the United States for participation in the expedition to give military aid to Russia. It also was understood that the statement would make clear that the United States has only unselfish motives and intends to stand firmly beside the Russian people in their fight for a democracy.

After the Japanese Government found it necessary to call upon the State Department for explanation of some features of the American proposal the statement was withheld. Presumably, now that a satisfactory understanding has been reached the statement will be issued.

Meanwhile the seal of confidence remains unbroken and it is the desire of officials that there shall be no speculation in the press that might prove embarrassing.

Consequently, all that it is possible now to say is that in the beginning, at least, the international agreement must find its expression in combined military activity and cable advices have recorded the gathering of small bodies of Entente troops at points in China convenient for dispatch into Western Siberia.

Pao Kuei Ching, the provincial Governor at Sei Lung King, has been selected to command the considerable body of Chinese troops which have been gathered in Manchuria, and it is understood that already it has been arranged that this force shall operate in conjunction with Japanese troops and that it will act under the direction of the Japanese commander-in-chief.

The State Department received messages from Ambassador Francis, dated July 31, saying he had arrived at Murmansk, with the Italian Ambassador, the British representative and the French Charge d'Affaires. The other chiefs of the diplomatic corps are waiting at Kandalaksha for instructions from their governments.

WILSON MAY VISIT WEST COAST.

Trip To Pacific States During Loan Drive Probability.

Washington.—Possibilities of President Wilson visiting the Pacific Coast during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which begins September 28 and ends October 19, have strengthened into probabilities.

It became known some time ago that plans were being made for the President's participation in the next drive, which will be a greater affair than any of its predecessors and probably will include speeches throughout the country by members of the Cabinet and members of Congress. Congressmen from many sections have written the White House, inviting the President to visit their States.

TO ENROLL 1,000 NURSES A WEEK

Surgeon-General Issues Call To Red Cross—Need Imperative.

Washington.—An urgent call to the American Red Cross to enroll 1,000 nurses a week for the next two months for immediate duty with the Army Nurse Corps was issued by Surgeon-General Gorgas. With the American armies overseas entering more and more into the fighting, the Surgeon-General said, the need for additional nurses becomes imperative.

READY TO EXTEND DRAFT AGE LIMIT

Enlarged Military Program Complete, Says Baker.

FOR EARLY CONSIDERATION

Age Limits To Be Extended In Both Directions—19 to 40 Forecast Not Correct—Presentation Of Bill In Congress.

Washington.—Plans of the War Department for an enlarged military program, including extension of the draft age in both directions, have been virtually completed, Secretary Baker announced. He expects that the War Department bill will be introduced in Congress this week enabling the military committees to begin consideration without delay.

Mr. Baker would not reveal the age limits to be recommended by the department. He said, however, that published reports that the limits were to be set at from 19 to 40 years were incorrect. The 19-to-40-year suggestion was among those considered and rejected, he added.

The age limits most generally discussed heretofore as being the most acceptable to the War Department were 19 and 36, inclusive, but Mr. Baker would not give any intimation that this had been accepted.

Mr. Baker said he did not intend to issue any statement explaining his plans, and that so far as the Department was concerned presentation of the bill in Congress would be the only publicity given it. The purpose of the extension of ages for draft liability, he said, was to provide an adequate number of men in class one to meet the enlarged army program. The Secretary would not say, however, how large a manpower reservoir it was desired to create.

Secretary Baker has heretofore announced that, his policy in recommending any change in draft ages would be to seek a sufficient number of men to meet the Army's needs in such ages as would least disturb the economic situation at home. The bulk of the new forces, in his view, should be drawn from the youngest class of men physically able to stand the strain of modern warfare.

From the purely army standpoint, this has been a boy's war from the start. The quick recuperative powers of youth have been vitally necessary to the military machine under the conditions of modern warfare.

Older men are slower to recover and are, therefore, of more limited use to the Army.

On the other hand, however, there are a great number of men who could be called out of the higher ages, even up to 45. A far greater proportion of the men between 31 and 45 have independent incomes than is true with men below 31, reducing the dependents factor for exemption to that extent.

As to the size of the army for which this increased class one is necessary, no official has dropped a hint, with the exception of General March, who in announcing the creation of a July schedule of six new divisions, followed by an August schedule for the same number, has indicated the embarkation upon such a monthly program. At this rate approximately 250,000 men a month would be sent overseas, their places in the home cantonments to be taken by 250,000 new men. Under such a schedule, with provision now existing for the housing and training of 1,750,000 men in the United States, a full six months of training on this side, both in divisional and replacement camps, before men were sent over to complete their courses behind the lines would be possible.

It is not certain that the department is aiming at the creation of a force of any definite size. There are now upward of 1,300,000 American troops either overseas or enroute. Secretary Baker said the shipment rate of the early part of July had been maintained throughout the month, although he did not have available the total shipment. Under the 250,000 a month suggestion and without mishap to the supply line. October should see 2,000,000 Americans overseas and the opening of the spring campaign of 1919 when many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will begin in a great combined drive against the German lines, might easily see 3,000,000 ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home. That would represent the army of 5,000,000 men for which, in a general way, the War Department may be aiming.

SCALPERS MUST QUIT.

Notice Served By The Railroad Administration.

Washington.—Notice was served on ticket scalpers by the Railroad Administration to quit business at once under threat of prosecution. An effort will be made to stop the cut-rate sale of passenger tickets by other than authorized ticket agents through charges of conspiracy. Most tickets are sold under agreement that they shall not be transferred to another.

FOUR AVIATORS KILLED.

Fatalities At Dallas, San Diego, Fort Sill And Champaign, Ill.

Dallas, Texas.—Lieutenant Robinson E. Bidwell, of Red Bluff, Cal., was killed while making a cross country flight about nine miles south of here. Bidwell's machine caught fire when about 2,000 feet in the air and descended in flames. At about 500 feet the aviator leaped to avoid the fire and was killed by the fall.

NORWAY LAND OF WEALTH

Everybody Has Money, but Prices of All the Necessaries of Life Are Enormous.

A Swedish statistician announces that Norway is now the most expensive country in the world to live in, except, perhaps, Austria. The purchasing power of a crown (about 27 cents) is now reduced to 8 cents. One is asked \$2.64 for twenty cigarettes

NORTH OF FIFTY-THREE

By BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

(Copyright: Little, Brown & Co.)

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"Anyway, here it is: You got the essentials, up to a certain point, from Brooks. But he didn't tell it all—his kind never does, not by a long shot. They, the four of them, it seems, held a meeting as soon as I shipped out that gold and put through that stock-selling scheme. That was legitimate. I couldn't restrain them from that, being a hopeless minority of one. Their chief object, however, was to let two or three friends in on the ground floor of a good thing; also, they wanted each a good bundle of that stock while it was cheap—figuring that with the prospects I had opened up it would sell high. So they had it on the market, and in addition had everything framed up to reorganize with a capitalization of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This all cut and dried before I got there. Now, as I originally stood, the five of us would each have made a small fortune on these Klappan claims. They're good. But with a quarter of a million in outstanding stock—well, it would be all right for the fellow with a big bank. But you can see where I would get off with a five-thousand-dollar interest. To be sure, a certain proportion of the money derived from the sale of this stock should be mine. But it goes into the treasury, and they had it arranged to keep it in the treasury, as a fund for operations, with them doing the operating. They had already indicated their bent by voting an annual stipend of ten thousand and six thousand dollars to Lorimer and Brooks as president and secretary respectively. Me, they proposed to quiet with a manager's wage of a mere five thousand a year—after I got on the ground and began to get my back up.

"But they capped the climax with what I must cold-bloodedly characterize as the baldest attempt at a dirty fraud I ever encountered. And they had the gall to try and make me a party to it. To make this clear you must understand that I, on behalf of the company and acting as the company's agent, grubstaked Whitey Lewis and four others to go in and stake those claims. I was empowered to



"That Was When I Smashed Him."

arrange with these five men that if the claims made a decent showing each should receive five thousand dollars in stock for assigning their claims to the company, and should have employment at top wages while the claims were operated.

"They surely earned it. You know what the North is in the dead of winter. They bucked their way through a hell of frost and snow and staked the claims. If ever men were entitled to what was due them, they were. And not one of them stuttered over their bargain, even though they were taking out weekly as much gold as they were to get for their full share. They'd given their word, and they were white men. They took me for a white man also. They took my word that they would get what was coming to them, and gave me in the company's name clear title to every claim. I put those titles on record in Hazelton, and came home.

"Lorimer and Brooks deliberately proposed to withhold that stock, to defraud these men, to steal—oh, I can't find words strong enough. Brooks said to me, with a grin: 'The property's in the company's name—let the roughnecks sweat a while. They've got no come-back, anyway.'

"That was when I smashed him. Do you blame me? I'd taken over those fellows' claims in good faith. Could I go back there and face those men and say: 'Boys, the company's got your claims, and they won't pay for them.' Do you think for a minute I'd let a bunch of lily-fingered crooks put anything like that over on simple, square-dealing fellows who were too honest to protect their own interests from sharp practice? A quartette of soft-bodied mongrels who sat in upholstered office chairs while these others wallowed through six feet of snow for three weeks, living on bacon and beans, to grab a pot of gold for them? It makes my fat double up when I think about it.

"And I wouldn't be put off or placated by a chance to fatten my own bank roll. I didn't care if I broke the Free Gold Mining company and myself like wise. A dollar doesn't terrify nor yet fascinate me—I hope it never will. And while, perhaps, it was not what they would call good form for me to lose my temper and go at them with my fists, I was fighting mad when I thoroughly sensed their dirty project. Anyway, it helped bring them to time. When you take a man of that type and cuff him around with your two hands he's apt to listen serious to what you say. And they listened when I told

them in dead earnest next day that Whitey Lewis and his partners must have what was due them, or I'd wreck the bunch of them if it took ten years and every dollar I had to do it. And I could have put them on the tramp, too—they'd already dipped their fingers in where they couldn't stand litigation. I'm sure of that—or they would never have come through; which they did.

"But I'm sorry I ever got mixed up with them. I'm going to sell my stock and advise Lewis and the others to do the same, while we can get full value for it. Lorimer and that bunch will manipulate the outfit to death, no matter how the mine produces.

"That's all of that. I don't care two whoops about the money. There is still gold in the Klappan Range and other corners of the North, whenever I need it. But it nauseated me. I can't stand that cut-throat game. And Granville, like most other cities of its kind, lives by and for that sort of thing. The pressure of modern life makes it inevitable. Anyway, a town is no place for me. I can stomach it as long as I want, and no longer. It's too cramped, too girded about with petty-larceny conventions. If once you slip and get down, every one walks on you. Everything's restricted, priced, tinkered with. There is no real freedom of body or spirit. I wouldn't trade a comfy log cabin in the woods with a big fireplace and a shelf of books for the finest home on Maple drive—not if I had to stay there and stifle in the dust and smoke and smells. That would be a sordid and impoverished existence. I cannot live by the dog-eat-dog code that seems to prevail wherever folk get jammed together in an unwieldy social mass. I have said the like to you before.

"By nature and training I'm unfitted to live in these crowded places. I love you, little person, I don't think you realize how much, but I can't make you happy by making myself utterly miserable. That would only produce the inevitable reaction. But I still think you are essentially enough like me to meet me on common ground. You loved me and you found contentment and joy at our little cabin once. Don't you think it might be waiting there again?

"If you really care, if I and the old North still mean anything to you, a few days or weeks, or even months of separation won't matter. An affection that can't survive six months is too fragile to go through life on. I don't ask you to jump the next train and follow me. I don't ask you to wire me, 'Come back, Bill.' Though I would come quick enough if you called me. I merely want you to think it over soberly and let your heart decide. You know where I stand, don't you, Hazel, dear? I haven't changed—not a bit—I'm the same old Bill. But I'd rather hit the trail alone than with an unwilling partner. Don't founder about in any quicksand of duty. There is no 'I ought to' between us.

"So it is up to you once more, little person. If my way is not your way I will abide by your decision without whining. And whenever you want to reach me, a message to Felix Courvoisier, Fort George, will eventually find me. I'll fix it that way.

"So long, little person. I like you a heap, for all your cantankerous ways. 'BILL.'

She laid aside the letter, with a lump in her throat. For a brief instant she was minded to telegraph the word that would bring him hurrying back. But—some of the truths he had set down in cold black and white cut her deep. Of a surety she had drawn her weapon on the wrong side in the mining trouble. Overhasty?—yes. And shamefully disloyal. Perhaps there was something in it, after all; that is to say, it might be they had made a mistake. She saw plainly enough that unless she could get back some of the old enthusiasm for that wilderness life, unless the fascination of magnificent distances, of silent, breathless forests, of contented, quiet days on trail and stream, could lay fast hold of her again, they would only defer the day of reckoning, as Bill had said.

No, she would not attempt to call him back. She doubted if he would come. And she would not go—not yet. She must have time to think. Altogether, as the first impression of Bill's letter grew less vivid to her she considered her grievances more. And she was minded to act as she had set out to do—to live her life as seemed best to her, rather than pocket her pride and resign Bill. The feminine instinct to compel the man to capitulate asserted itself more and more strongly.

A month passed. During that thirty-day period she received a brief note from Bill. Just a few lines to say: "Hit the ranch yesterday, little person. Looks good to me. Went fishing last night about sundown. Trout were rising fine. Nailed a ten-pounder. Woke up this morning at daylight and found a buck deer with two lady friends standing in the middle of the clearing. I loaded a few days in Fort George, sort of thinking I might hear from you. Am sending this out by Jake. Will start for the Klappan about day after tomorrow."

She had not answered his first letter. She had tried to. But somehow when she tried to set pen to paper the right words would not come. She lacked his facility of expression. There was so much she wanted to say, so little she seemed able to say. As the days passed she felt less sure of her ground, less sure that she had not sacrificed something precious to a vagary of self, an obsession of her own ego.

And slowly but surely she began to view all the activities of her circle with a critical eye. Certain of her friends had become tentative enemies. Kitty Brooks and the Bray womenfolk, who were a numerous and influential tribe, not only turned silent faces when they met, but they made war on her in the peculiar fashion of women. A word here, a suggestive phrase there, a shrug of the shoulders. It all bore fruit. Other friends conveyed the avid gossip. Hazel smiled and ignored it. But in her own rooms she raged unavailingly.

Her husband had left her. There was a man in the case. They had lost everything. The first count was sufficiently maddening because it was a half truth. And any of it was irritating—even if few believed—since it made a choice morsel to digest in gossip corners, and brought sundry curious stares on Hazel at certain times. Also Mr. Wagstaff had caused the stockholders of Free Gold a heavy loss—which was only offset by the fact that the Free Gold properties were producing richly. None of this was even openly flung at her. She gathered it piecemeal. And it galled her. She could not openly defend either Bill or herself against the shadowy scandal-mongers.

"Warned him? Why?" Hazel neglected the question entirely. The bluntness of it took her by surprise. Frank speech was not a characteristic of Vesta Lorimer's set.

The girl shrugged her shoulders. "He is my brother, but that doesn't veil my eyes," she said coolly. "Paul is too crooked to lie straight in bed. I'm glad Mr. Wagstaff brought the lot of them up with a round turn—which he seems to have done. If he had used a club instead of his fists it would have been only their deserts. I suppose the fuss quite upset you?"

"It did," Hazel admitted grudgingly. "It did more than upset me."

"I thought as much," Vesta said slowly. "It made you inflict an undeserved hurt on a man who should have had better treatment at your hands; not only because he loves you, but because he is one of the few men who deserve the best that you or any woman can give."

"You've said quite enough," Hazel cried. "If you have any more insults, please get rid of them elsewhere. I think you are—"

"Oh, I don't care what you think of me," the girl interrupted recklessly. "If I did I wouldn't be here. I'd hide behind the conventional rules of the game and let you blunder along. But I can't. I'm not gifted with your blind egotism. Whatever you are, that Bill of yours loves you, and if you care anything for him, you should be with him. I would, if I were lucky enough to stand in your shoes. I'd go with him down into hell itself gladly if he wanted me to!"

"Oh!" Hazel gasped. "Are you clean mad?"

"Shocked to death, aren't you?" Vesta flared. "You can't understand, can you? I love him—yes. I'm not ashamed to own it. I'm no sentimental prude to throw up my hands in horror at a perfectly natural emotion. But he is not for me. I dare say I couldn't give him an added heartbeat if I tried. And I have a little too much pride—strange as it may seem to you—so long as he is chained hand and foot to your chariot. But you're making him suffer. And I care enough to want him to live all his days happily. He is a man, and there are so few of them, real men. If you can make him happy, I'd compel you to do so, if I had the power. You couldn't understand that kind of a love. Oh, I could choke you for your stupid disloyalty. I could do almost anything that would spur you to action. I can't rid myself of the hopeless, reckless mood he is in. There are so few of his kind, the patient, strong, loyal, square-dealing men, with a woman's tenderness and a lion's courage. Any woman should be proud and glad to be his mate, to mother his children. And you—"

She threw out her hands with a sudden, despairing gesture. The blue eyes grew misty, and she hid her face in her palms. Before that passionate outburst Hazel sat dumbly amazed, staring, uncertain. In a second Vesta lifted her head defiantly.

"I had no notion of breaking out like this when I came up," she said quietly. "I was going to be very adroit. I intended to give you a friendly boost along the right road, if I could. But it has all been bubbling inside me for a long time. You perhaps think it very unwomanly—but I don't care much what you think. My little heartache is incidental, one of the things life deals us whether we will or not. But if you care in the least for your husband, for God's sake make some effort, some sacrifice of your own petty little desires, to make his road a little pleasanter, a little less gray than it must be now. You'll be well repaid—if you are the kind that must always be paid in full. Don't be a stiff-necked idiot. That's all I wanted to say. Goodby!"

She was at the door when she finished. The click of the closing catch stirred Hazel to speech and action. "Vesta, Vesta!" she cried, and ran out into the corridor.

But Vesta Lorimer neither heeded nor halted. And Hazel went back to her room, quivering. Sometimes the truth is bitter and stirs to wrath. And mingled with other emotions was a dull pang of jealousy—the first she

had ever known. For Vesta Lorimer was beautiful beyond most women; and she had but given ample evidence of the brightness of her soul. With shamed tears creeping to her eyes, Hazel wondered if she could love even Bill so intensely that she would drive another woman to his arms that he might win happiness.

But one thing stood out clear above that painful meeting. She was done fighting against the blankness that seemed to surround her since Bill went away. Slowly but steadily it had been forced upon her that much which she deemed desirable, even necessary, was of little weight in the balance with him. Day and night she longed for him, for his cheery voice, the whimsical good humor of him, his kiss and his smile. Indubitably Vesta Lorimer was right to term her a stiff-necked, selfish fool. But if all folk were saturated with the essence of wisdom—well, there was but one thing to be done. Silly pride had to go by the board. If to face gayly a land she dreaded were the price of easing his heartache—and her own—that price she would pay, and pay with a grace but lately learned.

She lay down on the lounge again. The old pains were back. And as she endured, a sudden startling thought flashed across her mind. A possibility?—yes. She hurried to dress, wondering why it had not before occurred to her, and, phoning up a taxi, rolled downtown to the office of Doctor Hart. An hour or so later she returned. A picture of her man stood on the mantel. She took it down and stared at it with a tremulous smile.

"Oh, Billy-boy, Billy-boy, I wish you knew," she whispered. "But I was coming, anyway, Billy."

That evening, stirring about her preparations for the journey, she paused, and wondered why, for the first time since Bill left, she felt so utterly at peace.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Home Again.

Twelve months works many a change on a changing frontier. Hazel found this so. When she came to plan her route she found the G. T. P. bridging the last gap in a transcontinental system, its trains westbound already within striking distance of Fort George. She could board a sleeping car at Granville and detain within a hundred miles of the ancient trading post—with a fast river boat to carry her the remaining distance.

Fort George loomed up a jumbled area of houses and tents, log buildings, frame structures yellow in their newness, strangers to paint as yet. On every hand others stood in varying stages of erection. Folks hurried about the sturdy beginning of a future greatness. And as she left the boat and followed a new-laid walk of planks toward a hotel, Jake Lauer stepped out of a store, squarely into her path.

His round face lit up with a smile of recognition. And Hazel, fresh from the long and lonesome journey, was equally glad to set eyes on a familiar, a genuinely friendly face.

New Styles Out of Old Fabrics

New York.—Paris is never handicapped in creating fashions by the actions of other designers. That is why she is powerful. America has always suffered under this handicap because she has followed Paris, asserts a prominent fashion authority. She has never been inclined to risk the exploitation of fabrics, fashions and colorings that were not sponsored by the mother of fashions.

It is said of us that we acknowledge the best in every nation and bring it to our shores. We know the best in

every inch of the material at a price that brought her unmeasured profit on the transaction.

Last month an American designer was looking over the stock of a lace importer. "Nothing new," said the importer. "Here I am held up with about fifty Spanish lace scarfs which I bought at a venture, thinking I could distribute them in the trade in America, but no one took them. The answer was that they are not in fashion."

The designer said that if the importer would give him one he would turn it into a gown that would sell all the other scarfs, on condition that he received a commission on their sale.

The bargain was closed. The gown was designed. It sold immediately. It was copied so fast that the other 49 scarfs melted away like snow.

That is a good example of the change that has come over the American merchant and the American designer. We no longer have to ask what is the fashion, but are probably enabled to make the fashion for our own continent.

Management of Black Taffeta. It is easy to realize that taffeta has come into a first summer fashion, although the popular mind does not regard it as one of the lovely weaves of the world, because it is plentiful. There is no trouble about getting all the taffeta one wants, and it is best that we model our wardrobes for the near future on the materials that can be bought in this country in sufficient quantity to correspond to our needs.

Much can be done with this material that will result in a gown out of the ordinary and conspicuous for charm and cleverness. If you could have seen a woman who came into a restaurant for dinner wearing a certain black taffeta gown, you would have been convinced in the twinkling of an eye that the fabric matters nothing if the designer has cleverness.

The skirt was made of narrow ruffles that extended from waist to ankles, each ruffle edged with a white silk cord. The hem was excessively narrow. The foundation for these ruffles fitted the figure like a sheath. There was a bodice, straight and simple, and the major part of it was a yoke with short sleeves which was braided with white cord in a fantastic design. At the side of the waist was a deep pink satin rose with green velvet leaves. The slipper—stockings were green. There was nothing demure about this black taffeta gown.

Treat Blue Serge in Various Ways. Blue serge is a fabric that will always be with us, as far as the manufacturers and the war board can look ahead.

It is usually midnight blue, and, given a few yards of it in this color, the designers do not want to sit down and turn it out into insignificant frocks and inconspicuous suits.

A woman who came to a "defense" luncheon one day wore a blue serge gown that was the product of a clever designer and it surely turned our ideas about suits topsy-turvy.

The coat was split up the back as well as the front. It was worn over a long cuirass blouse, the kind that gains in importance every day. The blouse was made of a richly embroidered tulle in blue, black and shades of dull red. It did not cling tightly to the figure, but outlined it more than usual. Over it hung the loose blue serge coat, opening in a deep V in the middle of the front and the back. It was closed at the neckline and had a collar of the serge. There was a loose belt of the material, and the skirt was exceedingly narrow and short.

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One of the new black taffeta gowns that is far from commonplace. The skirt is a series of small ruffles edged with white silk cord and cut in a peg-top fashion. The slim bodice is mounted on a yoke of taffeta braided with white cord, and the short sleeves are cut in one with the yoke. There is a pink rose with green leaves at the waist, and there are green shoes and stockings.

every department of art, science and literature. If we are compelled to put our knowledge to practical use, we at least have the best to go on. We are not ignorant.

The time has come for this experiment, as we all know, and the observer thinks that a few medals of honor should be distributed to those who have gone "over the top" in designing clothes in this country. It took great commercial courage and it required a sound knowledge of the American public.

What France Did America Does. Here are two anecdotes which accentuate the point. They happened a dozen years apart. Mme. Paquin saw several bolts of checked silk in a manufacturer's hands. Neither the weave, the coloring nor the design was, in fashion, to quote her own phrase. The manufacturer complained that he had no call for this quantity of material and that he would sell it for about a franc and a half a yard. Mme. Paquin took it all, went to her salons on the Rue de la Paix, turned the cheap check silk into an alluring frock of her own design, and then wore it at Trouville-by-the-Sea. She made the frock, the design, the color and the fabric fashionable. Everyone wanted to wear what she wore. She sold

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(THE BE CONTINUED.)

PUT UNDER WAR DISCIPLINE

Mother's Ingenious Scheme to Secure Respectful Attention From Her Small Boy.

There are small boys who are not very prompt to mind their mothers or who do not give their elders a respectful amount of attention when receiving orders. Yet some of them can be disciplined according to the methods used by an alert mother to whom the war gave the idea.

No longer is she simply mother; she is, indeed, a person of far more importance to her militant young son—she's Captain Mother! Her imaginative boy is Private Billie, and, as he prides himself upon being a good soldier, you can guess that few of the captain's orders are ignored. Consequently, not only Billie's obedience is a thing to be proud of, but his comprehension and remembrance of orders given are greatly improved, for the captain has told him that he must stand at attention and salute when his name is spoken by a superior officer and that no orders will be given until Private Billie's eyes are fastened upon the captain's with undivided interest.

At the end of the week the private's record is reviewed, not only by the captain but by the family army's chief of staff—father. If the record is approved the captain threads a little metal button upon a ribbon, and behold! Private Billie receives a decoration for his loyalty, service to the household and to his superiors. You can readily see how this war play makes obedience a wonderfully fascinating game and disciplines the lad beautifully at the same time.

Going Some. "So you think you love her?" smiled the cynical friend. "I know I love her!" swore the infatuated youth. "Are you sure you love her as much as you think you do?" "Say, I'm sure of more than that. I love her as much as she thinks I do!" And, of course, as one thing leads to another, that height of affection story reminds us of the conversation between two fellows who were talking about a third fellow who was by the way of being a spendthrift. One fellow said: "Bill lives beyond his income, doesn't he?" "Lives beyond his income? Why, Bill lives beyond the income he wishes he had!"—Exchange.

He'd Better Say It. The latest kind of war soup with which we have had anything to do personally is made of one potato, one onion, one pinch of salt and a vast volume of water, but under such circumstances a man who tries to be pleasant and cheerful around the house can always say: Well, this is good and hot. —Ohio State Journal.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

For "dress-up" occasions the girls will require two or more sets of lingerie underwear, notes a correspondent. This should be simply made to save time in making and laundering. Trimmings may be simple homemade edgings, feather stitching, rick-rack braid or one of the durable torchon or cluny edges. Sunday frocks will be of white and may be of poplin or gabardine in the severer one-piece styles, or of muslin in a softer design showing gathers and frills.

The "dress-up" needs of the boy of seven and over are fully met by a two-piece suit of Canadian tweed, with hat or cap to match. Shirt waists or shirts of striped madras are worn with this suit. The younger boy's "Sunday" suit can be a shirt-waist one, the pantaloons, which button to the waist, being made of either washable material or serge. He will need a separate coat.

War-time economy will suggest that as many as possible of these garments be made from second-hand material. The indispensable sweaters may be fashioned from a discarded grown-up one by redying and cutting it over. Boys' shirt waists may be made from the best parts of men's discarded shirts, which are usually of excellent material. A woman's cloth skirt will make knickers for the small boy or bloomers or skirt for the girl.

In buying new materials avoid loose colors. Lavenders, greens and blues cannot be relied upon.

Ribbon and Cording. Half-inch navy ribbon stitched to the material between rows of cording is the only trimming on navy and white blouse, fastening down the back. There are three rows of the ribbon and cording about the round neck and the cuffs, the cording controlling the necessary fullness of the garment; except for this, the model is plain.

Voile and Gingham. Voile charmingly printed in gingham patterns is expected to compete seriously with the gingham in frocks.

portions prior to storage, or they may be stored separately and mixed a little at a time as needed for use.

About Skirts. Wide silk braid used as a binding outlines the lines of many separate skirts. Any number of new models are made with yokes, with the pockets inserted where the lines of the yoke or belt form a novel cut. There is an absence of applied pockets on the latest skirts.

If when purchasing tinned meat it is noticed that the tin bulges outward in any part, the meat is probably unfit to eat, any outward bulge being a sign that the tin was not properly sealed and that air has got in.

A good scrapple is made of oatmeal and inexpensive beef. Foulard in large polka-dot design is very fashionable.

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PRO-GERMAN HEARST

EVEN Tammany's strong stomach could not stand a dose of Hearst for Governor! Now, after the nominating convention, has thrown him out as a traitor, twice a traitor, indeed, first to his Country then to his party, he proves the accusation true by announcing his intention to run on his own hook.

Hearst is the most unscrupulous demagogue in American politics. If he has brains enough, with his boundless cheek, plus his money represented in a long list of newspaper "organs," from New York to California (equalling, if not surpassing, that of the great English patriot, Harmsworth), he might become dangerous.

He has the shameful distinction of being the only politician, since that old Roman gourmet, Didius Julianus, bought the Imperial purple from the auction block, to attempt to get high executive honors in this sordid commercial fashion. This plutocrat by inheritance, W. K. Hearst, a few years ago deliberately set out to buy the nomination for the presidency, and allowed a lot of cunning politicians to bleed him a cool million before his colossal vanity awoke to a realization that these were not rotten Roman days!

Mr. Hearst is a patriot for revenge only. This priceless possession of our Great Republic, has no value in his eyes except for the money or honor it may farm it for. During the past few years, at a time when treasonable pacifism, led by those in high station was rampant in every quarter, at one dishonoring and imperiling the Nation Hearst was always the foremost, noisiest pro-German cur in the whole pack. He said amen to every dishonorable surrender of American rights, while at the same time lauding Germany to the skies, his servile journals picturing the Hun beast as a liberal, progressive nation unjustly assaulted by barbarians in Russia, aided by greedy England and decadent France!

Hearst had the further impudence to defend and excuse the Hun outrage done against Belgium; also to apologize for the Lusitania massacre, and to characterize America's threat to retaliate the repeated Hun attacks upon our citizens as "a Wall Street conspiracy, etc." He sent that hireling pro-German spy, Ren. (J.) William Bayard Rustin to Berlin as one of his editors to concoct these pro-German stuff for publication in his papers here. This fellow Rustin later assisted in the German propaganda in America. But this is only a small part of the record of this traitor Hearst.

Such a patriotic magazine as the Metropolitan was kept out of the market for a week, but a free hand has always been given the treason-prating Hearst journals. Not in the history of our country has a greater outrage upon the freedom of the Press been perpetrated than this arbitrary act. But it was soon seen that a hornet's nest had been stirred up, and there was a square backlash, and without a word of explanation or apology the Metropolitan was once more allowed to exercise its lawful postal rights.

Hearst's inconsistent course during the past three years affords a typical illustration of his ingrained dishonesty. While fulsomely applauding the campaign cry of Democracy "He kept us out of war," Hearst in the same journals was constantly criticizing the president for not making farious war on Mexico!

As against the German massacres of Americans, he advocated a cowardly "peace-at-any-price," and still in the same breath demanding an attack upon Mexico. Why this absurdly contradictory course? Why? Hearst has big interests down in Mexico, millions, what not, and he wanted to use

Uncle Sam's big hand to pull his endangered chestnuts out of the fire—that's all, this charlatan as usual "was on the make."

James M. Beck skinned Hearst some weeks ago before an immense audience in New York City, and now his own party in its Saratoga convention has stripped off what little cuticle Beck left in the following savage fashion:

"We repudiate every truckler with our country's enemies, who strives, or has striven, to extenuate such crimes against humanity as the rape of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania and the policy of assassination by submarines; who seeks, or has sought, to sow dissension among our Allies, or who now seeks to capitalize by election to public office the latent treason whose total annihilation is the most pressing need of the hour."

And yet Hearst boasts, and no doubt truly that he has more influence at Washington than any other American publisher. Through his chief tool, Brisbane (who had the bad taste to send every newspaper in the country a bragging write-up of himself, with his picture, as the "great \$50,000, Editor &c.") he has been trying to foment a Bolsheviki movement in this country. It is feared, that this traitor demagogue, right in the face of such a damaging record and of his own party's repudiation, may still be elected governor of the Empire State!

GERMAN "VICTORIES"

ANOTHER victory of the Hunnish sort—the Warlike, a British hospital transport torpedoed last Saturday, and 128 helpless wounded drowned besides, a number of Red Cross nurses who heroically stayed with their charges to the last.

Since July 18, at the Marne, these cowardly brutes, who so bravely attack wounded soldiers, nurses and children, have been licked out of their boots, till now they are on a run for Berlin seemingly, and feeling they must win somewhere, give one more illustration of this infamy of hospital massacre, a species of mixed politeness and brutality peculiarly German.

At faking braggart, Von Hindenburg, is the model these lesser brutes copy. His famed "victory" at the Massurian Lakes was a bloody sham. Through the treachery of traitor Russian officers bought with German gold, the stage was all prepared in advance for the spectacular "victory," and the big Hun fakir drove a huge horde of half-armed Russians into the marshes massacring them by the thousands! Since the valorous Don Quixote assaulted his flock of sheep no such "victory" has conferred renown upon a doughty warrior!

But when this Hindenburg humbug, or his co-fakir Ludendorff "gets up against the real thing," then another picture is presented.

The Americans especially have given the boastful Huns an awful beating in these Marne battles. The "Clown Prince" in vain sent his picked troops against them, for the Yanks simply wiped the earth up with these crack Kaiser minions, and that, too, in hand-to-hand personal fights which proved even to their own dull apprehension that the "green Americans who couldn't fight" could teach these conceited Huns more than they ever knew!

How to Get Rich.

"The methods of practicing economy are very simple," wrote Dr. Samuel Smiles, an authority on the subject. "Spend less than you earn. That is the first rule. A portion should always be set aside for the future."

To Fill Nail Holes.

Nail-holes in wood may be filled up by mixing sawdust with glue till it is of the consistency of stiff paste. Press this compound into the holes, and it will become as hard as the wood itself.

Labor Disputes in China.

Labor disputes are often settled in China by a chamber of commerce, and after the award has been made all the parties take part in a feast paid for by the side which won the decision.

Japanese Rice Production.

Twelve thousand square miles—7,680,000 acres—constitute the rice land of Japan which feeds a nation of about 50,000,000 people on an average of a pound a day for each person.

Striving After Strength.

We think that we shall win truth by striving after strength, instead of knowing that we shall gain strength just in the degree that we become true.—Phillips Brooks.

Wage War on the Rat.

The rats keep 150,000 farmers occupied feeding them, and the other workers need to repair rat damage number 30,000.

Chinese Study Agriculture.

There are 130 colleges in China devoted to the study of scientific agriculture.

Optimistic Thought.

The best revenge is to reform our crimes.

DELAWARE TRUST Co.

WILMINGTON

MIDDLETOWN

SEAFORD

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MILLSBORO

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To Railroad Men

"We take great pleasure in cashing your railroad checks or any other checks which you may have. Open an account with us and when you draw your pay, deposit your check with us and pay your bills by check. You can thus keep tab on your expenditures."

Make Your Telephone Calls Brief

IN ordinary times we have encouraged the fullest use of the telephone for all social, business and domestic purposes.

These are war times! Every industrial and commercial activity is going at top speed. This activity is reflected in the telephone calling volumes and demands for telephone service.

We request all telephone users to conserve telephone usage; to assist us in our service by eliminating all unnecessary calls; by making only the necessary calls—and these as brief as possible. Your co-operation in this will permit the release of lines and operators' services for other and more important telephone calls.

May we count on your help?

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.



—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

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\$ 1.50 to \$2.00 PER DAY \$8. to \$11 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

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New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

New Cleaner and Presser

I have just purchased and had installed one of the most complete and up-to-date presser and cleaner on the market. This machine will help me to do considerable more work thus assuring my patrons of quicker and more satisfactory service.

A trial-order will convince you of the merits of this new invention.

M. LESSIN, THE TAILOR

East Main Street

Middletown, Del

Our Economy Sale

For several weeks we have been telling our Patrons about our "Five weeks Economy Sale." Now we wish to quote a few of our "Economy Sale" prices: These prices are remarkable! GOODS AT RETAIL for LESS than WHOLESALE! Bought months ago on a constantly rising market—that's why we can do it. Examine these facts!

Childrens' Dresses

A fine lot of Gingham and Percales! no need to describe their fine qualities and handsome appearance, as our patrons have long known we sell only that kind. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Today, you can't BUY THE MATERIALS for what we're asking for the made up garments! A rare opportunity for any mother to get ready for school opening in the Fall! We urge you to buy largely, for these prices hold only during "Our Economy Sale," and by Fall will be sold MUCH HIGHER!

Lancaster Apron Gingham

This fine Apron Gingham costs today at WHOLESALE 28¢, but for "Our Economy Sale" 25¢.

House Dresses

Gingham of extraordinary value even at \$2.00, but still more reduced for "Our Economy Sale" to \$1.50

Boys' Wash Suits

Fine lot of Boys' Wash Suits, each one different, at LESS than WHOLESALE figures! For "Our Economy Sale," \$1.00 to \$2.50

Mens' Dress Shirts

200 fine Percales, positively guaranteed to keep their colors—all sizes, but altho the Wholesale price to-day is \$1.12, we retail them in "Our Economy Sale," for \$1.00 while they last.

Leather Samples

A fine lot of Handbags, Pocketbooks etc.—a big variety of styles, all well made. Tho each one of these articles is Worth Just Double, they go in "Our Economy Sale" for 50¢ to \$2.50

Hosiery

Ours is the largest stock in town—contracted for 6 to 11 months ago at much lower prices than present ones. We will share the saving with our customers, for "Our Economy Sale"—all colors—all grades.

Children's Gauze Vests

Cool, just the thing for this hot weather—made of selected Cotton—all sizes—A 25¢ value, but offered for "Our Economy Sale" at 15¢.

Middy Blouses

The Mendel brand made of good jean, plain white collars, strictly fast colors in Cadet, Navy blue or red, very pretty garments which will please young girls. Tho worth \$2.00 yet for "Our Economy Sale," \$1.50

Unbleached Muslin

Fine Muslin 36 in. wide—WHOLESALE price now 35¢—For "Our Economy Sale," 25¢.

Wash or Dish Cloths

A lot of heavy net Wash or Dish Cloths costing now at WHOLESALE 10¢ each, for "Our Economy Sale, 5¢.

Other Special Dry Goods

Special Prices on many other Dry-goods, a variety of things Retailled by us for Less Than Wholesale prices asked for the same articles.

Stylish Dress Sacks

A fine lot with Kimono sleeves, in stripes or figures, in thin lawn, very comfortable this hot weather—A 50¢ value, but for "Our Economy Sale," 35¢.

Muslin Underwear

In "Our Economy Sale" many articles for women and children, offered still at Last Years prices, despite big, big advances!

How can we do all this? With business foresight Fogel & Burstan laid in long since a large, \$30,000 stock at a time when these now much advanced goods were cheaper. To extend our business, make new friends and keep old ones, we have not marked these things up as the market advanced, but are dividing with our patrons the gain of our foresight and investment.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NOTICE

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the Republican Party of the State of Delaware will be held at Dover, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of United States Senator, candidate for the office of Representative from the State of Delaware in the sixty-sixth Congress of United States, a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, a candidate for the office of Auditor of accounts and for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before it.

The said Convention shall also elect sixteen members of the State Committee.

The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and sixty delegates, apportioned among the several Convention Districts of the State as follows:

Forty delegates to be chosen from the First District.

Thirty-eight delegates to be chosen from the Second District.

Forty delegates to be chosen from the Third District.

Forty-two delegates to be chosen from the Fourth District.

The said delegates shall be apportioned among the several Hundreds, Wards and Districts in the same manner as was done at the last State Convention.

The delegates with their Alternates shall be chosen in accordance with the primary Election Law.

The Executive Committee of the various Districts shall name the Election Officers and in the second, third and fourth convention Districts the places designated by Statute for holding the General Elections shall be designated by the Executive Committee for holding the Primary Election under this call.

Under closing the polls, the judges shall publicly count the votes and make certificates of the results of the Election in duplicate, one of which shall be delivered to the Delegate or Delegates elected, and the other immediately mailed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee at Dover, Delaware.

ALDEN R. BENSON
Chairman, Republican Committee
ISAAC R. BROWN,
Secretary, Republican Committee

FOR SALE

A six room modern dwelling with bath, electric light, steam heat, and all other improvements. Excellent location. Possession at once. Apply to this office.

SAVED BY TONALL

Kidney and Stomach Trouble Had Weakened Him

"I was so weakened and so run down from kidney troubles and bad stomach," says Ernest C. Deen, who lives at 43 W. 9th Ave., York, Pa. "that last June I had to quit work and go to the country. My physician had done all he could for me. What I suffered no one knows but myself. A friend of mine handed me a Tonnall circular to read, and I was so convinced after reading about different Herbs, Roots and their curative powers that I tried a bottle. That was five weeks ago. I am now taking my second bottle and am working every day and am gaining in weight. I have a good appetite and my bowels are regular, and the pains which I suffered so much with in my back do not bother me and my nerves are growing stronger every day. My friends notice the great change."

TONALL IS SOLD AT
MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co.

Middletown, Del. and
J. A. JESTER'S DRUG STORE
Delaware City, Delaware

Watch next Ad.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co.
Ernest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.



NEW SUGAR RULES FOR STATE GROCERS

Each Food Dealer Held Responsible For All Sales to Customers.

TO ALL RETAILERS OF SUGAR

We are sending you some new sugar certificates for canning and preserving, which are to take the place of the old ones you now have.

You will note by the certificates that we are putting the responsibility for the proper sale of sugar upon you absolutely, and you must sell no sugar for canning or preserving without having one of these certificates signed.

The amount of sugar to be sold to one person at any one time for preserving purposes must not exceed 25 pounds; but this does not mean that they shall purchase 25 pounds if they do not have immediate use for it. They should purchase at the time only what they have immediate need for, and then purchase again as they need it, and sign a certificate each time for the amount purchased.

We are also sending you some counter registers to enable you to register sales of sugar for household purposes. You are to keep a record of every pound of sugar sold, the name, address, the number of persons in the family, the date of the purchase and the amount. This register is to be mailed to this office every two weeks.

You are not to sell sugar in excess of two pounds at any one time to persons living in town, or five pounds to a farmer, and then only at the rate of two pounds for each member of the household for one month, or two pounds per person for ninety meals. We are expecting you to do this, not because the Food Administration commands it, but because the Country needs it, and we believe you are a loyal American citizen and will follow the instructions as laid down.

EDMUND MITCHELL,
Federal Food Administrator
for Delaware.

FIRST DRAFT FROM TRENCHES

Demands For Sugar From Abroad Made More Saving Necessary.

The first draft on the sugar bank comes from the trenches and the fighting lines. Not only the American troops in the field, but those of the Allied nations as well must be maintained to the fullest. These requirements are very high—far above any level of normal consumption. Sugar is a fuel for the body. From it can be obtained the quickest reactions in heat and energy. Therefore, when the weather is severe in the trenches the consumption of sugar by the troops necessarily becomes very high. Sugar has somewhat the immediate stimulative effect of alcohol, without the injurious consequences.

Supplies of candy being manufactured for the troops will not suffer depletion. This ration will be maintained to the fullest extent. The Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army units in France will be fully provided with sweets. It is only fair that the people at home should conserve for the men in the field.

The people of America have had but little opportunity to get on a share-and-share-alike basis with those of the Allied nations. If we had as many men under arms proportionately as Great Britain our fighting forces would number about 14,000,000. The nearest to equality we can reach just now is in the matter of food; and limited shipping precludes sending enough of our plenty to the Allies to reach a level basis at once.

But sugar is one article on which we can get somewhat near a fair level. Two pounds per person per month for household purposes will give us the ration that England is seeking to maintain, but which she cannot guarantee absolutely to her people. In France the amount sought to be maintained is one and one-half pounds per person per month, though for some time past the quantity actually consumed has been but a trifle over one pound per month—thirteen pounds per year. Italy is trying to maintain the maximum of one pound per month, but has been falling below even this allowance. Even if we are able to maintain the Allies at their maximum and still keep our population at two pounds, the balance will be in our favor because of the more rigid limitations placed on manufacturing abroad.

Spitzbergen Gets News.
The miners of Spitzbergen are now in daily touch with the remainder of the world by wireless. Heretofore they received their news by mail, sometimes at eight-month intervals.

Uncle Eben.
"De actual p'ducer," said Uncle Eben, "don't make de most noise. Dar never yet was a hen dat cackled as loud as a rooster kin crow."

Cure for Hiccoughs.
To stop hiccoughs, give the patient a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and vinegar. If this does not afford relief at once, repeat the dose.

Nitro-Starch Possibilities.
Nitro-starch, more compact than the allied nitro-cellulose or gun-cotton, seems to promise great efficiency as a blasting explosive.

Shade and Vegetation.
It has been noticed that the ash tree is very injurious to vegetation under its shade, while scarcely any plant will grow under a yew.

Optimistic Thought.
No revenge is more heroic than that which torments envy by doing good.

CANDLE ALL EGGS LEAVING THE STATE

Food Administration Warns Dealers About Shipments Out of Delaware.

Dealers in eggs are cautioned by the Food Administrator for Delaware not to ship eggs out of the state that have not been candled. To do this is a violation of the food rules.

Complaint has been made to the Food Administrator, that some dealers have failed to live up to this regulation, and his attention has been called to the violation by the Washington authorities.

There is a penalty for violations of this character, and unless the offense is stopped dealers may be disciplined. The Food Administrator for Delaware has sent the following to all hotel, restaurant, boarding and eating house proprietors:

"In order to clear up any misunderstanding the Food Administration again makes the announcement that beef in any form should be served at the noon meal each day only. This meal should not start earlier than 11:30 A. M. and finish at 2:30 P. M.

"Sugar is furnished at the rate of one pound for each thirty meals, including both table service and cooking.

"It is expected that these rules will be strictly lived up to."

"PULPING" FRUITS

Methods of Filling Pantry Without Using Sugar.

Every housekeeper is anxious to build up safe reserves of fruit and vegetables for winter, and a good provider takes justifiable pride in well-filled shelves. To such women the twenty-five pound allotment of sugar, or even a more generous allowance for canning, will not provide a safe margin unless there is a careful allocation—so much sugar for cherries, and so much for peaches—and this program backed up with generous supplies canned without sugar.

England has adopted a method of preserving fruit without sugar, known as "pulsing," that is employed both commercially and in the homes. This method is economical of jars, as no water is used in canning the fruit.

The method, according to the bulletin of the Royal Horticultural Society, is as follows: Pack sterilized jars full of fruit, add no water, place rubbers and caps in position, and fill pan with water up to the shoulders of the bottles. Place pan on fire and bring water to the simmering point and keep it at this point half an hour. Remove bottles and fill them one from the other, replace rubbers and caps, and put the bottles back in the pan and bring them up to the simmering point again for another five minutes. Take them out one at a time and screw down the tops. Invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place.

Cooking the fruit before bottling is a simple method of pulsing, but the fruit will be darker than if the above method is followed. This method is as follows: Place fruit over a gentle heat until enough moisture comes out to prevent burning, then increase the heat until the fruit boils. Boil an hour, stirring all the time, and can, following usual methods of sterilizing. In putting up apples a little water will have to be added to the fruit to prevent burning.

Pulsed fruit can be used for jam, stewed fruit, puddings and pies. The English housewife who has to be very careful of sugar makes up pulp into jam one jar at a time, allowing half a pint of sugar to a pint of fruit. This does not make so sweet a jam as the usual quantity of sugar, but as this English woman writes, "It is quite good enough and in these days jams of any kind is almost a luxury."

CORN SYRUP FOR SUGAR

Can Be Used Advantageously in Preparing Many Dainties.

Corn syrup or other syrup can be used to sweeten cakes, loaves, desserts of all kinds, to make pudding sauces and for canning and preserving. In canning and preserving fruits one-third by weight of the original amount of sugar used can be replaced by syrup. Here is a recipe suggested by the United States Food Administration.

Spiced Cake With Part of the Sugar Replaced by Corn Syrup.

½ cup fat.
2-3 cup sugar.
3 eggs.
1 cup syrup.
¾ cup milk.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
¼ teaspoon ginger.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
¼ teaspoon salt.
¼ teaspoon allspice.
¾ cups barley flour.
1 cup raisins.

Cream the fat, sugar and egg yolks. Add the syrup, milk and vanilla and mix well. Add alternately the liquid, and the dry ingredients sifted together. Add the flavoring and fold in the well-beaten egg whites. Lastly add the raisins. Bake for one hour in a moderate oven.

Courtesies of the Match.

There were the usual courtesies as to precedence in the use of the match. "It's very English," said the man in the corner. "In Scandinavia you can tell the nationality of a man by the way he lights his cigarette. A Swede strikes a match, uses it and throws it away. A Dane uses the match first and then offers it to you. The Norwegian strikes a match, offers it to his companion and uses the fag-end himself."—London Chronicle.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18
FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.

DAYETT'S MILL
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 TO 3 P. M. DEC. 30 FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
JULY 31, AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 1 TO 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 TO 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 TO 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 TO 3 P. M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 TO 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 TO 3 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 TO 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 10th, 11th; September 14th, 28th
October 12th, 26th; November 9th, 30th; December 28th.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 9th, November 18th,
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, ½ of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. ½ cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown, Del.
hone 168.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHANS' COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto):

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State. The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297, entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED by the SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 3, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid, and if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 15, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

RE IT ENACTED by the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by

Larrowe's
BIG 6 SIX
Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other dairyman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.
You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.
To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.
So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

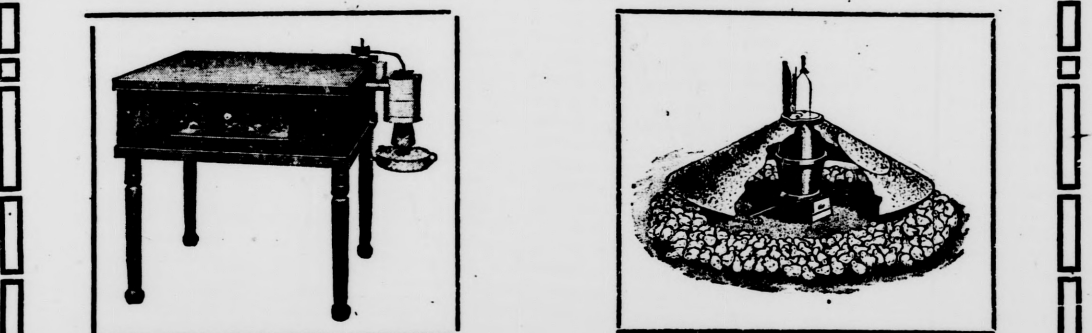
The Complete Ration
Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients
The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal counteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the proper use of any one ingredient.

WE HAVE ONE CARLOAD OF THIS FEED ON HAND
For Sale and Guaranteed by

FOURACRE & CROSSLAND
Middletown, Delaware

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



THEY ARE
SIMPLE SAFE SURE
J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of The Con-

stitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the presiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall receive without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State,
HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Approved April 9, 1917.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amend-

ment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

SIGNS

Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM

A Postal will Bring us together

Address, Port Penn, Del.

HOW THE MARINES RECEIVED CROSSES

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY OF THEIR DECORATION BY THE FRENCH NATION.

THEIR HEROISM IS LAUDED

Our Army Needs More Chaplains and Is Training Them—Uniform Physical Standards Adopted by War Department—Hollow Tile an Essential.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington. Marine corps headquarters gives the committee on public information a graphic account of the decoration of American marines with the French Croix de Guerre for heroic service in battle last May. It says in part:

"Within the sound and range of the German guns, hidden by the sheltering trees of a dense forest, under a heavy morning mist and a driving rain, French veterans of Verdun, the Marne, the Aisne and the Somme honored their younger comrades of America by conferring upon them the Croix de Guerre. Thirty marines, including five officers, were awarded this coveted French decoration for gallant conduct, courage and coolness in action against the enemy during the occupation of a sector by the marine brigade. Of the total number cited in French orders for this decoration only eleven were present, three having been killed in action and sixteen were wounded and in the field hospital.

"A number of French soldiers were decorated at the same time. As is the custom half a company from each of the companies whose men were honored was present and drawn up so as to form a square. The presentation of the decorations took place within this hollow tile enclosure. The marines and poilus, side by side, presented a picture symbolical of the close bond existing between America and France in this conflict and particularly so of the manner in which marines have worked and fought with the French soldiers during the period of their instructions in an adjacent sector.

"The French general who pinned the decorations on the breasts of the proud marines eloquently praised their achievements in a short speech in which he summarized their deeds of bravery, remarking on the fine state of discipline and efficiency of the brigade, and congratulating its commanding officer upon his excellent organization. He then pinned the little bronze emblems on the men, and shook each one by the hand with a personal word of congratulation."

Uniform standards of physical examinations governing entrance into all branches of the regular army, the national guard and the National Guard have been adopted by the war department and will be observed by the army medical department and the local and medical advisory boards under the selective service regulations.

Observance of the new rules and regulations by the local boards will result, it is believed, in uniform examinations in all parts of the country and should prevent men physically disqualified for military service from being sent out to camps. The new standards also will enable local physicians to make examinations with a better understanding of the needs of the army and will clear any misconceptions and misunderstandings that might result in the sending to camps of men who had been rejected.

Heretofore the physical standards of the three armies have differed and instances have been noted where men who have been rejected for service by the recruiting officers of the regular army have been accepted for military service by draft board physicians. Under the new uniform standards this will not be possible unless the disqualifying defect has been removed. The rule for all three armies is that to make a good soldier a man must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands, protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

Exceptions from the new standard rules are made in the case of men selected for special and limited service. The experience of the past year has enabled the medical authorities to establish these new standards of examinations which will relieve the local boards of doubt as to decisions in unusual cases. Enough such cases have been examined to establish a policy in determining their military fitness. Instructions are given as to what classes of men may be accepted for limited service, and for treatment for remediable defects.

Nearly every motion-picture theater in the country is enlisted in the campaign of the United States employment service of the department of labor to supply labor to the farms.

Eleven of the largest motion-picture manufacturers are co-operating with the farm service division in its drive for maximum food production. These film producers are releasing to their subscribers—the theaters—moving picture "trailers" calling on all those who possibly can do so to volunteer for harvest work and other forms of emergency farm labor.

The bureau of crop estimates, department of labor, announces that the largest yield per acre of wheat ever recorded is 117.2 bushels produced in 1906 in Island county, Washington, on an 18-acre field, unfertilized and not irrigated.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.4 per cent during June; in the past ten years the price level decreased about 0.5 per cent during June.

The army is in need of chaplains, says the war department. A chaplain is needed for every 1,200 officers, and men. A special kind of chaplain is desired—a sturdy, unassuming brotherly man, between twenty-one and forty-five years, who has deep solicitude for the welfare of the soldiers.

There is a special school for army chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. About 200 chaplains come from this school to take up their work with the army after a course lasting five weeks, and the courses go on continuously. Approximately one-fifth of the clergymen who start the course fail to complete it or to qualify for the army.

Candidates for admission to the school must have the endorsement of their denomination superiors and organized religious bureaus and boards recognized by the government authorities, and must pass the physical tests of the local army draft board. At the school the student receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and \$33 a month, which is the pay of a first class private. After completing the course successfully the government returns the student to his home, and when he is appointed to the army he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the national army, \$2,000 a year at home and \$2,200 a year abroad.

The training of a chaplain is practical and intensive. His days in school are busy ones. He rises like any common soldier at 5:45 a. m. has fifteen minutes of setting up drill and is required to circle around the parade ground at double time before breakfast. He must police his quarters like any other soldier, undergo an infantry drill without arms of 45 minutes, and then attend lectures and recitations. The latter cover military and international law, service customs, and field service regulations pertaining to a chaplain's duties. The school surgeon instructs him in sanitation and first aid, and experienced chaplains give clinics on actual work with the army. He is given instructions also in horsemanship, because in field service he will be a mounted officer.

The priorities division of the war industries board has decided that hollow tile manufacture is in part of national importance and continued manufacture of tiles throughout the war period will be safeguarded by giving the industry a place on the preference list for fuel and transportation.

Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, in a letter to the hollow tile manufacturers, says: "The priorities board is of the opinion that yours is in part a war industry because your product is used in many of the building operations carried on directly by the war agencies of the government, and in the collateral war industries, being housing programs which are being and will be prosecuted in communities where soldiers, sailors and war workers are being concentrated."

"In the opinion of the board your industry also is in part one of national importance in that a portion of your product is used in land drainage operations and in ensilage savings processes making possible a higher production per acre and per farmer of food and feeds, taking into account the labor expended in applying such products to the land."

Hollow tile manufacturers must give a pledge of co-operation with the government that they will not use materials except in the manufacture of products for essential uses as defined and applied by the priorities division of the war industries board, and that they will guard against resale of the product for any except essential uses. There will be permitted, however, sales of small quantities of tiles for repairs or extensions to existing structures involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500.

The war industries board has decided that motor trucks are war essentials and that in civilian industries they constitute an important transportation medium and their production should be facilitated and not curtailed. But no pledge to see that motor truck manufacturers got all the steel they wanted was given by the priorities division of the board.

Judge Parker, priorities commissioner, observed: "The manufacturers and dealers fully realize that steel is today the world's most needed metal and that, in view of the urgent war demands of this nation and the allies, it is well nigh treasonable to consume a pound of it that can be saved. They pledged themselves to reverse their practices of normal times and, instead of selling through solicitation as many trucks as possible and furnishing new trucks to replace old ones, to use their utmost endeavor to induce owners and operators to repair old ones and use the trucks they have as long as possible, to operate them fully loaded, and through shifts of drivers and otherwise to keep them in use during the greatest possible portion of the day."

The department of agriculture suggests to farmers a gas attack on bean and pea weevils, which annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of valuable food and feed. Use carbon disulphide. The weevil has not discovered the advantage of a gas mask.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry service of the department of labor, announces the creation of a committee of experts. The committee will visit various centers where women have been drawn into industries at work on war contracts. Hazards such as the use of industrial poisons will be inquired into with reference to their effect on the health of the women employed, and whether the effect is so detrimental as to justify an order prohibiting such employment.

The special committee consists of Lt. Col. Harry E. Mock, surgeon general's office, chairman; Capt. Austin D. Reilly, ordnance department, secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, bureau of labor statistics; Miss Mary Anderson, women in industry service; Commander Donald Riley, navy department; John Vogt, New York state department of labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearson, national research council; Captain Bradley gas defense service; Miss Nellie Swartz, New York state department of labor; and Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, United States public health service.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

May Hold Up Road Loan.

Annapolis.—There is considerable doubt whether the Capital Securities Issue Committee, at Washington, will approve in full the application of the Board of Public Works for permission to issue \$1,500,000 of the \$3,000,000 road loan authorized by the last Legislature. The committee is said to be making an investigation of the purposes for which the Roads Commission plans to use the money, and to be unconvinced of the necessity of certain of the proposed expenditures.

According to the reports, the committee is not disposed at this time to sanction the issuance of any bonds to cover the expected shortage in the maintenance funds of the Roads Commission, due to the failure of the Automobile Commissioner's office to turn over as much money from motor licenses as is estimated will be needed. Also, it is said that the committee is not disposed to look approvingly upon the proposed appropriation of \$250,000 of the roads bond money for a new bridge over the Bohemia river. There are other items, too, about which the committee is in doubt, according to reports.

Apparently the test which the committee is inclined to put upon all work is whether it is a military necessity. It seems that the committee regards the work which the Roads Commission proposes to do on the Elkton-Baltimore-Washington road as a military necessity, and, therefore, probably will approve the specification of \$700,000 for that road, of which about \$500,000 will be used according to plans, for putting three-foot concrete shoulders on each side of the road, thus widening it to 20 feet, and about \$200,000 will be used for replacements of certain sections which have worn away completely. There are some other items which the committee is said to approve on the ground that they will serve a military purpose.

The possibility that the committee will disapprove the use of any of the roads loan for maintenance work, even if it should finally give its sanction to the issue of the entire \$1,500,000, is worrying the Roads Commission officials considerably. They insist that they do not see how they can keep in order the State system, plus the State-aided roads which have been taken over, unless they have at least \$1,600,000 during the current year. Their needs are increasing all the time, they say, as the traffic of the Government and the Government contractors becomes heavier and heavier. And there seems to be no possibility now that the Automobile Commissioner will turn over anything like \$1,600,000 net for maintenance.

College Girls Run Canning Factory.

Cumberland.—Three college girls are successfully operating a canning plant at Oldtown, near here, fruits, vegetables and pickles constituting their product. Under the direction of Eugene A. Lerner, Drexel Institute, 17, manager; Louise Powers, Drexel Institute, 17, and Judith Hemenway, Bryn Mawr, 18, the plant is in active operation. These three young women, practically fresh from college, have formed a triple alliance of the Helms variety, "to can what they can" of every kind of fruit and vegetable native to this territory. The girls operate their cannery under the name of the Warrior Mountain Home Products, Limited, of Oldtown, Md. It is a close partnership rather than a corporation.

Frederick Coal Prices Fixed.

Frederick.—Local Fuel Administrator chairman, Oliver C. Warehime, mailed a schedule of rates to coal dealers of the city and county setting forth retail margins allowed by the Federal Administration. The gross margin allowed in the city is \$2.25 a ton for anthracite and \$2 for bituminous coal. In the county \$2 for anthracite and \$1.75 for bituminous. For coal sold at the yards involving no delivery, a 50 cents a ton reduction is provided. For half and quarter ton lots 25 cents may be added to the cost. On accounts running over 30 days the dealer may charge 25 cents for bookkeeping. The schedules are to be posted in the offices of the dealers.

Freight Stations Combined.

Cumberland.—The freight stations of the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland lines at Cumberland have been consolidated. Walter A. Yingling, formerly of Hagerstown, has been appointed freight agent of the allied lines. Mr. Yingling has been freight agent for the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania roads here for the past five years. The Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad will retain its freight facilities in the present Baltimore and Ohio Station.

Auto Kills Girl.

Elkton.—Jumping off the rear of a two-horse wagon, on which she had been riding, and running directly in front of an automobile, Gladys, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Vandergrift, was killed on West Main street, a short distance from her parents' home. The automobile is owned by Miss H. R. Thomas, of 1834 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was being driven by Herbert Marks. Miss Thomas and her sister were also in the car. The child's head was crushed.

Voting Power Of New Annex.

The estimate of the voting power to be added to Baltimore City by the annexation of the suburbs is 18,000. Four new wards and the new precincts have already been mapped out by the Board of Election Supervisors.

Ward 26 extends from the old and new eastern boundary line and from the north shore of the Patapsco River to Belair road.

Ward 27 comprises all the territory annexed between the old and new northern boundaries of the city and from Belair road to the Reisterstown road.

Ward 28 lies between the old and new western boundaries of the city and from the Reisterstown to the Frederick road.

Ward 25 includes the new territory southward from Frederick road and the area in Anne Arundel county annexed.

No additional members of the Second Branch City Council, or of the Senate, or of the House of Delegates, are created by the act. An amendment to the State Constitution will be necessary to increase the Greater Baltimore's representation in the two branches of the General Assembly.

Under a clause of the annexation act it may be possible to register voters of the annex this year. This, however, would not make any material change in conditions, as the Congressional districts are not altered by the extension act. Provision is made for registration of all annex voters for the municipal election next spring, when a Mayor, a City Comptroller, President of the Second Branch City Council and members of the two branches of the City Council will be chosen. The annex voters will also participate in the legislative election next year, when three senators and members of the house from each of the four districts will be chosen. They will also participate in the election of a sheriff and of other city officials.

It is claimed that the political complexion of the several councilmanic and legislative districts will not be changed by the annexation of the suburbs, except the Fourth district, which the Democrats claim will be theirs by the addition of a Democratic slice of Anne Arundel county.

To Raise Nurses' Quota.

Denton.—A representative gathering of people from all sections of the county attended a meeting at the Court House in Denton in the interest of the United States Student Nurse Reserve Campaign. Dr. Flora Pollack, of Baltimore, was present and gave a splendid talk. Mrs. J. Kemp Stevens, chairman of the Council of Defense for Caroline County, Women's Section, presided. Miss Hattie Dukes, Denton, has been appointed chairman of this campaign, which is Division 1 of the maintenance of existing social agencies. District chairmen were appointed from the various districts as follows: Mrs. J. S. Lapham, Goldsboro, Md.; Mrs. F. R. Malone, Greensboro; Miss Dukes, Denton; Miss Grace Dennis, Preston; Miss Mary Wright, Federalburg; and Miss Sara Neff, Ridgeley. Enrollment places will be provided in each town and kept open certain hours each day. Caroline's quota of nurses to be furnished is 15.

Becoming a Bondholder.

Among my friends for years is a hard-working farmer with wife and several children. He never seemed to quite "get there." Though he worked hard, he just lacked the knack of getting a bit ahead. During the past year he seemed to have prospered. When I saw him last week he said: "It's this way: I subscribed \$50 for a Liberty bond last year, and simply had to pay for it. I did so by paying in every dollar I could spare. Instead of spending money for things we could just as well do without. It is curious how one accumulates if they go at it that way."

"I see now that one reason why I never saved any money was because I didn't have anything like this to take my cash a little at a time. I used to think that I would begin saving when I had my bills paid and \$25 in the good, but I have discovered at this late date that the way to do it is to save a little at a time and put it by as you get it. I have been surprised to find that the same is true of so many other farmers, especially renters. What they have put into the Liberty bond is money that would have slipped through their fingers. They would have nothing to show for it, whereas now they have got a bond earning good interest, while their money is helping to lick the Kaiser. My first bond is now paid in full and I am beginning to save up my subscription to the fourth Liberty bond."

This reminds me of still another case where the boys and girls have earned and saved along with their parents until their subscription for each of the three Liberty bonds are now paid up. They did not see how they could raise the money for their first subscription, but their second was double that, and the third was still larger. The oldest boy was taken by the draft, which made the family all the more determined. The mother is saving her egg money, each of the children has a bit of a garden from which they are selling stuff, one of the girls is a member of the pig club, and the oldest boy still at home has quarter of an acre of onions that is promising a splendid crop. The father is harvesting a heavy crop of

LIBERTY BOND IN FIRE

Mixed With Newspapers It Was Used For Kindling.

Mrs. Charles Stoeckel of Georgetown, Del., found it rather cool and damp one day recently and decided to kindle a little wood fire in one of her stoves. She used an old newspaper or two picked up from the center table, to start the wood. Among the papers was a \$50 Liberty bond, which her husband had just purchased at the

450 Dozen Eggs Stolen.

Frederick.—Four hundred and fifty dozen eggs were stolen from a building at the home of Harry C. Harner, a huckster, near Emmitsburg. A chest containing 400 dozens of butter and several coops of chickens and ducks were overlooked. The eggs were hauled away in an automobile truck.

The first peace jubilee was held for five days, beginning June 15, 1869, in a building erected for the purpose of the site of the present Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

HOW FARM FOLKS HELP IN THE WAR

Little Stories From Real Life Illustrating How They Back Up Uncle Sam.

LIBERTY BONDS TEACH THRIFT

Encourage Saving Habit in Those Who Never Saved Before—Great Crisis Demands the Best From All of Us.

By HERBERT MYRICK.

President of the National Farm Power Group of Agricultural Papers.

Did you read that item in the newspapers the other day, of a one-time distinguished and prosperous citizen of Chicago who died suddenly in the hospital, unknown, alone, unloved? He was an old man, a victim of adversity, forgotten by the acquaintances of his prosperity. The authorities were about to consign the body to the potter's field when they found in his pocket a Liberty bond for \$50 and a certificate of a fraternal lodge to which he had once belonged. That society was notified and gave him a Christian burial, the undertaker and cemetery accepting the bond in payment for coffin and lot.

Jamie, We Salute You!

A good man and true is Jamie Bliss, age five years, who lives with mamma and papa on a farm near Eau Claire, Wis. Jamie had heard all the discussion about Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps, and not yet being established in business for himself, was puzzled a little to know how such a little boy could have a part in this great undertaking. At the same time he learned how sorely our fighting men need wool and the great idea came to him. Without consulting anyone, Jamie started about the farm harvesting from hedges and wire fences the little wisps of wool left there as his father's sheep pastured. As a result of his expedition Jamie came into the house with his pockets and inside of his waist bulging with wool. Mamma Bliss was somewhat astonished when he explained that he was gathering wool to sell so he could buy Thrift stamps, but being a wise mother, she saw the point quickly.

Since then Honorable Jamie, wool gatherer to Uncle Sam, makes daily excursions into the sheep pasture. Already his wool has purchased two \$5 War Savings stamps and a good start toward another one. This, folks, is something which was not taught out of a book, but it is a sample of the patriotic citizenship now growing up, ready to stand at the helm a few decades hence.

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Wounded Marine Home.

Cumberland.—Lieutenant Talbot Wesley Wagoner, who was wounded in France, has returned to his home at Keyser. He enlisted in the Marine Corps here about a year ago when he was employed in the accountant's office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Wagoner lost an eye and ear in the service. He was confined for a long period in a base hospital in France. Lieutenant Wagoner is a member of Our Lodge, No. 131, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Not Scared by Cry of "Fad."

The wise man—the man who thinks—is not afraid of anything, new or old, because it may sneeringly be referred to as a "fad." He examines it to see if it is a good fad or a bad fad and accepts or rejects it accordingly.

What One Is.

"Say, Pa, just one more," pleaded the animated question mark. "What is the 'Rock of Ages'?" "The way it seems to a young fellow trying to race with a spell of cold."

wheat, and last spring made up his mind to devote not less than one third of the proceeds to the war. This one family is planning to subscribe \$1,000 for the fourth Liberty loan, and if all goes well, will be able to pay down nearly half the amount.

A Horde of Huns at Your Door.

You know what they would do to you and your women—a fate far worse than death. You know how Huns have laid bare the countryside they have conquered—no animal or plant allowed to survive, even trees and vines cut off close to the ground. Rural homes demolished, barns burned.

You know how the Boches enslave the farmers of Belgium, Poland, the Ukraine. Words cannot depict the horror of it.

To prevent the same thing happening right here to you and your family, to your own community, state and nation—that is what our boys are fighting for "over there."

It is a question of right over might! Shall liberty be destroyed by slavery? This is the question the war is to answer for you and me and for generations yet unborn.

This final struggle for the survival of the fittest among humans demands every ounce of our energy, every cent of our money. Noble men and women are patriotically devoting some or all of their time, without money and without price, to help Uncle Sam win a victory. Others are giving produce or money to the good cause. Millions of our healthiest young men, the very seed of the race, are sacrificing their lives that you and I and others may live in peace.

The very least that each of us can do now is to lend our money to Uncle Sam so that he will have the funds with which to fight. The war is costing billions. The only way the government can get the money is to borrow it from the people or tax it out of them. The more the public lends to the government, the less taxes it will have to pay.

You can help in this crisis by subscribing to the fourth Liberty loan. These government bonds are the safest investment on earth. They are absolutely good. They yield good interest. You can get your interest money twice a year. If you have to use your principal, you can sell your bond any minute, or you can use it as security at the bank to borrow for temporary wants. The latter is the better way, because it doesn't help the government any for you to sell your bond or for somebody else to buy your bond. Get your bond direct from the government; then your money goes direct to the government and will be used by it to pay the wages of soldiers and sailors and to furnish the ships and munitions with which they shall win the victory.

Must Do Our Best.

It is up to each of us to do not our bit or our best. It's a question of life or death. Simplify, economize, go without things, so that the effort, time, thought and money thus saved may be transmuted into the things that shall enable the American flag to fly over Berlin—a symbol of the new civilization which is to insure peace through victory.

In our rural homes, on our farms, in the trenches, in other branches of service, in subscriptions to the Liberty bonds and War stamps, our American farmers have repeatedly gone over the top. Their efforts, their patriotism, their loyalty, have been universally recognized. Now in this fourth Liberty loan our rural folks will show the same generous confidence in the eternal principles of human liberty and of self government that were championed by those Middlesex farmers: "Their flags to April breeze unfurled. Who fired the shot heard 'round the world."

GOES WOOLING IN AN AIRSHIP

Maiden's Neighbors in London Suburb Have Fears for Their Roofs.

London.—A pretty bit of chivalry was seen in a London suburb the other day. Early in the morning the knight-errant was on his airplane and was flying low—so low as to make the tenants of the terrace anxious about their roofs.

On the miniature lawn in the center of the 30-foot garden the maiden waited until there fluttered down through the morning mist a little streamer of white material. It missed the garden and fell into the roadway.

The maiden rushed out and picked up her love letter.

Discard Hun Music Books.

San Francisco.—Because several songs in the music books used in California public schools savored of German origin, with perhaps a trace of the well-known German propaganda in them, the state board of education has decreed that the books must go into the discard. A new series has been prepared for the pupils, which, it is announced, is "free from all German taint."

bank for his daughter, Nellie, and had laid on the table until he could present it. The bond was turned to ashes, but Stoeckel is trying to get a new one, as he has the number and the bank officials distinctly remember him buying it.

Build Ship in Fifteen Days.

Workman, Clark & Co., shipbuilders at Belfast, Ireland, have achieved a world's record in completing an 8,000-ton standard vessel in fifteen days after she was launched.

Full Explanation.

Jack received a small tool chest for his birthday. Daddy had explained to him the names and uses of each tool. Later he had a neighbor in and was extolling the virtues of his set. "Just look what I got—a hammer to hammer with; a saw to saw with; a hatchet to chop with;" (after examining very closely the monkey wrench) "Well, Bob, this is not a regular tool, it's a ——— (then, as the name dawned upon him) wrench to monkey with."

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia. I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONAHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In the Bath

Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Refreshes Contains 30% Pure Sulphur. Cleanses Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, Old.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Disinfects in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has germicidal and antiseptic power. Sample Free. 50c. at drugists, or postpaid. Send The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Agents: Make from \$20 to \$50 weekly selling automobile and office specialties. Write for more information. 511 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Another Thing. "What do you think of a wife to order?" "No experienced married man ever attempted it."

Summer Diarrhoeas can be controlled more quickly with GROVER'S BABY'S REMEDY than any other medicine. Just as effective for Adults as for Children.

PRICE FOR FAME TOO HIGH

Modern Poet Not Willing to Undergo Martyrdom for Sake of Living in History.

Uncle John, the gifted poet of the Excelsior Springs Standard, has been studying the lives of the old masters and is much discouraged. He writes: "Old John Bunions told his Pilgrim piece while in the penitentiary 'doin' time for some little offense. Nearly all of 'em wrote their best stuff while in great distress."

Nearly all of 'em had sore eyes, some was totally blind, and the common run of writin' material was poor—a sharp stick an' a gourdful of homemade ink was the best they had; in spite of them handicaps they managed to compose stuff that will live long after my best poem has went the route. Still—y'never can tell. It is interesting to ponder on the possibility of one of my war poems bein' in the fifth reader of A. D. 2153.

But if I have to be socked into the calaboose an' write with an old buggy spoke for a pen, before I can get off anything famous, I am afeared I shall never make the riffle.—Kansas City Times.

She Was a Fighter.

Everyone knew that Lieutenant 'Horleigh and his pretty young wife had failed to agree during the few years of married life, but no one quite liked to ask him where she was living during his last months of training in this country. So when an innocent newcomer inquired point-blank where she was, there was

Libby's

Tempting veal loaf

WHAT is more tempting for a summer luncheon than Libby's savory Veal Loaf? Prettily garnished it makes a dainty yet substantial dish—and one all ready to put on the table!

Order Libby's Veal Loaf today. You will want it always on your shelves—for quick lunches—for unexpected guests.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



Can with Tin Cans

Government Agricultural Dept. Farmer's Bulletin No. 839 illustrates the Burpee Sealer, a thoroughly practical device for sealing tin cans in the home, without solder or acid, and tells of the advantages of canning in tin cans.

Tin cans are better in every way than glass. Cost less than half—no breakage—no failures—air-tight and light-proof—sealed before cooking.

No Solder or Acids

Airtight No Failures

Half Cost of Glass

MILLIONS OF CANS READY FOR SHIPMENT

BURPEE HOME CAN SEALER LASTS A LIFE TIME

Be an ant-saver food for the winter—vegetables, fruit, meats, fish, soups—everything you will need. Penetrable food is plentiful now, but will be hard to get later.

By using cans you can put up any amount with little trouble. Our big, free book tells exactly how. You can't fail. There have been reserved millions of cans for owners of a Burpee. Canning with a Burpee is easy, quick, clean and safe.

Just prepare raw fruit or vegetables according to instructions—place in can and put can in the Burpee. Three quick motions and can is sealed with a double airtight lock. Then fill up boiler solid with water and cook. Then store away, any place, light or dark. You can put up more in a day than you could in a week with glass jars.

Don't waste time writing to us for information. We take all the risk. Send check or money order for only \$15.50, and we will send a Burpee Home Can Sealer which will seal either quarts or pints, express prepaid, for a 30 day trial. Put up a season's pack. Then if you are not satisfied that the Burpee is all that we claim, return to us and we will refund your money. It won't cost you a cent—even for express.

We show you how to get cans without the slightest trouble. direct from manufacturers, who have reserved millions for Burpee owners. Get the money off today—it will mean a full winter all winter.

STATES METALS COMPANY
50 Church Street, New York City
Dept. K

Canny Sandy.
Sandy had just met his girl at the end of the street, where she was waiting for him. She had been looking into a confectioner's window when Sandy made his presence known by remarking:

"Weel, Jennie, what are ye gaun to have the night?"

She, not inclined to ask too much, replied: "Oh, I'll just take what you'll ak, Sandy."

"Oh, then, we'll tak a walk," said Sandy, as he led her away.—Pearson's Weekly.

GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN

Try It! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whiter, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how quickly the freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Removes Ink Stains.
Stains caused by indelible ink on linen may with patience be made so faint as to be scarcely perceptible. First of all, moisten the stain with iodine, then use hypsulphate of soda. Next rinse in clear water and dry well, and the stain, if a new one, will often entirely disappear and even an old one will grow very faint.

No Worms in a Healthy Child
All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a general strengthening tonic to the system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

He'd Swear to It.
Buyer of Birds—You are certain the parrot talks a lot?
Fancier—He ought to. He belonged to a real estate dealer.—Cartoons Magazine.

Part of the art of doing things is to attempt but little at a time.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50c. at drugists and mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

POULTRY

MAIN OBJECTS OF STANDARDS

Aim is to Secure Uniformity and Establish Series of Grades as Basis of Trading.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The object of making standards for poultry is the same as the object of making standards of weight, volume, or quality for any product or commodity; that is, to secure uniformity and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the process of production the principal points considered are size, shape and color.

Size and shape are breed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color, but identical in every other respect.

Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the



Mature Early Hatched Pullet.

market as clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not salable.

When a flock of fowls is kept for egg production only, uniformity in color is much less important than approximate uniformity of size and type, yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he ought by all means to use stock of a well-established popular standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year, a poultry keeper maintains in his flock a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and with little extra care and no extra cost can have a pleasing uniformity in color.

CHICKENS TAKE FIRST PLACE

Some Reasons Why They Lead in Scheme of Poultry Production—Utilize Much Waste.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wider range of feeds and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit. Chickens, better than any other class of poultry, utilize table scraps and the general run of waste from the kitchen door, all the way from apple and potato parings to sour milk. Chickens far surpass all other kinds of poultry in salvaging waste grain from the stables, from the shed or lot where the cattle are fed, and from hog pens. During the winter months on farms where any considerable number of live stock are kept, the hens would take their living from these sources with only slight additional feeding from time to time. Chickens are great destroyers of insects, including many in injurious forms, in yard, pasture and orchard. They utilize also many grasses and weeds, and seeds from the same, that would otherwise be of no use. Except in isolated instances the part of wisdom would be, undoubtedly, to keep more chickens than all other kinds of poultry combined, but there should be, in a majority of cases, some of all the other common kinds of poultry.

TURKEYS GIVEN FREE RANGE

Two Broods in One Flock Are Easy to Care for—Larger Number Is Not Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When two turkey hens with broods of about the same age are turned out on free range together they will remain in one flock, and this makes it easier to handle them and care for them. It is not a good plan to have more than this number of young turkeys in one flock, however, as they may all try to crowd under one or two hens to be hovered.

Eggs From Guinea Hens.

Guinea hens usually begin to lay in April or May, and will lay 20 to 30 eggs before becoming broody. If not allowed to sit they will continue to lay throughout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 or more eggs.

Chickens Save Much Waste.

Chickens far surpass all other kinds of poultry in salvaging grain from the stables, from the shed or lot where the cattle are fed and from hogpens.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 11

HELPING OTHERS.

LESSON TEXTS—Luke 10:25-37; Galatians 6:2-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.—Galatians 6:2.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Galatians 5:22-27.

PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL—Luke 10:25-37.

INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Who needs our help, and how can we best give it?

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Proverbs 17:17; Matthew 5:42; Romans 12:10-15; I Corinthians 12:13; I John 3:16-18.

1. Being a Neighbor (Luke 10:25-37).

The story of the Good Samaritan is Christ's answer to the lawyer's question: Who is our neighbor? He shifts the question so as to show that the supreme concern is not who is our neighbor, but whose neighbor am I? If I am Christ's, my supreme concern will be to find those who have need that I may be a neighbor to them. If we love God supremely, we shall find all along life's highway souls who have been wounded and robbed by sin, whom we can love as ourselves. To be a neighbor is to—

1. See those about us who need help (v. 33).

Love is keen to discern need. Let us be on the lookout for those in need of our help.

2. Have compassion on the "needy" (v. 33).

Christ's pity was aroused as he came into contact with those who were suffering and in need. All those who have his nature will be likewise moved.

3. Go to those in need (v. 34).

Many are willing to give money to help the poor and needy, but are unwilling to personally minister to them. Many times the personal touch is more important than the material aid. We should give ourselves as well as our money.

4. Bind up the wounds (v. 34).

Many indeed are the wounds today which need our attention.

5. Set the helpless ones on our beasts while we walk (v. 34).

This is a proof that the love is genuine. Christians will deny themselves in order to have something to give to those who have need. This kind of sympathy is greatly needed today.

6. Bring to the inn and take care of the unfortunate (v. 34).

Genuine love does not leave its service incomplete. Much Christian service is spasmodic; helps once and then leaves a man to care for himself.

7. Gives money (v. 35).

It costs a good deal to be a neighbor. Love is the most expensive thing in the world. It cost Christ his life. May we go and do likewise?

II. Living and Walking in the Spirit (Galatians 6:1-10).

Those who are freely justified in Christ will conduct themselves as follows:

1. Restore the sinning brother (v. 1).

Restore is a surgical term which means the placing back of a dislocated member to its place. We are members of the body of Christ, and the sinning of a brother ought to be as really his pain as the dislocation of a member of our body. This service is to be done in the spirit of meekness, lest we also be tempted.

2. Bear one another's burdens (vv. 2-4).

Many are the burdens of life, burdens of weakness, temptation, sorrow, suffering and sin. Christ is the supreme burden-bearer. When we do this we fulfill the law of Christ.

3. Bear our own burdens (v. 5).

There are peculiar burdens incumbent upon each one to bear. These burdens cannot be borne by others.

4. Support teachers of God's Word (vv. 6-8).

It is incumbent upon those who are taught in the Word of God to give of their means for the support of the teacher. To repudiate this obligation is mockery of God, for he ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel (I Cor. 9:14).

5. Be earnest in well-doing (v. 9).

Some fall of the reward because they give up when the goal is about to be reached.

6. Work for the good of all men (v. 10).

The one who is free in Christ will have sympathies and interests as wide as the race. He will especially strive to help those who are members of Christ's body.

True Service.

There is no service like his that serves because he loves.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Vaunteth Not Itself.

Put a seal upon your lips, and forget what you have done. After you have been kind, after Love has stolen forth into the world and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again, and say nothing, about it.

A Paradox.

It is one of the happy paradoxes of spirit that without dependence there can be no independence, and that precisely in proportion to our faith will be our intellectual and moral activity.—Susan E. Blow.

Germany's Oldest Railroad.

The oldest railroad in Germany is one of the shortest in the world. The Ludwig railway, connecting the cities of Furth and Nuremberg, is just three and three-quarters miles long, and has never been extended. It was conceived by Johannes Scharer, a wealthy hog merchant, the Philadelphia Inquirer tells us. The plan was first published in 1832, and as King Ludwig favored its construction it was named after him. There are about 90 employees. The railroad carries about 4,000,000 passengers a year.

DAIRY FACTS

BUTTER PRODUCED ON FARMS

First Thing Necessary is to Begin With Good, Clean-Flavored Milk—How to Separate.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although creamery butter has almost entirely displaced farm-made butter in the markets of the United States, more than half the butter produced is still made on farms. The fact that this butter cannot compete successfully with the creamery product is that most of it brings a poor price and is consumed in villages or small towns, or is shipped to renovating factories for treatment and sells as a relatively low-grade product. It is possible, however, greatly to improve the quality of farm butter by employing in its production standard practices and greater care than is ordinarily expended.

To produce good butter it is necessary to begin with a good, clean-flavored milk. In some sections of the country it is customary to ripen and churn the whole milk instead of the cream. That practice, however, is in-

advisable, because it requires a high churning temperature, which injures the quality of the butter and causes a considerable loss of butterfat in the buttermilk. It is also liable to result in too much water in the butter. For those reasons only the churning of cream will be considered. It is just as essential to obtain cream under such conditions that it will be of equally good quality as the milk.

Cream may be separated from the milk by gravity or by a centrifugal separator. Gravity separation may be accomplished by the shallow-pan method, or the water-dilution method. The first two have been extensively used and are still in use where very few cows are milked. In the first method the milk is placed in shallow pans and set in a cool place for about 36 hours, usually in a cellar or a spring house, and sometimes in cold water, to permit the cream to rise. During that time the surface, as a rule, is exposed to the air and frequently the cream absorbs or develops objectionable flavors. The skim milk resulting from the removal of the cream by this method usually contains 1.5 to 1.5 per cent of butterfat; that is, one-eighth to one-third of all the butterfat in the whole milk. It is frequently sour also; its value for calf feeding is injured, and its use in the household limited.

By the deep-settling method the milk as soon as drawn from the cow is placed in a "shotgun" can, which is placed in cold water, preferably ice water, for 12 hours. Because of the quick cooling to a low temperature the cream rises more quickly and completely than in the shallow-pan method and is skimmed before its fresh, sweet flavor has been lost. The resulting skim milk may contain as low as 0.2 per cent of butterfat, though often nearer 0.5 per cent, and is sweet. If the milk is not placed in ice water immediately after it has been drawn the loss of butterfat is still greater.

The dilution of milk with water has been used to some extent, in the belief that it aids creaming, but investigations have shown that the loss of butterfat is as great as, or greater than, in the shallow-pan method. There is the further objection that a watery flavor is imparted to the cream, and the usefulness of the skim milk is limited, mixtures of water and skim milk being undesirable either for household use or for calf feeding.

A centrifugal separator gives by far the best results, because the separation is accomplished in a few minutes, while the milk is still warm. The skim milk usually contains only a trace of butterfat and is available for use at once, while perfectly fresh. Because of the ability of the mechanical separator to skim clean, it is a profitable investment unless the quantity of milk is very small.

A cream separator should be run according to the directions furnished by the manufacturer. Bearings and gears should be kept clean.

Handle Young Dairy Heifer.

A heifer that is to be raised for the dairy should be well handled and made accustomed to all necessary manipulation from the time she is a calf until maturity.

Increase Dairy Profits.

One of the first ways of increasing the profit in dairying is to reduce the cost of production.

Wash Out Buttermilk.

Buttermilk must be washed out, so worked out.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to break a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unthoughtful remark. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Painful symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadfully insidious which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Do This After You Eat

Hot Weather "Out of Fix" Stomachs Easily Put Right

When hot weather comes, stomach and bowel miseries begin. Strong, sound stomachs as well as weak ones are easily affected by the harmful gases and acids so often produced in the things we eat and drink during hot weather. Winter-Nature's ice-box, is gone—hot weather breeds the poisonous germs that cause ptomaine poison in all its many forms.

Every one knows that the after-eating nausea, belching, that wretched, bloated, "lumpy" feeling, sour stomach, heartburn, food repeating, and other forms of indigestion and dyspepsia are far more frequent during hot weather. It is the time when you have to guard constantly against an upset stomach and the many ills that are always apt to follow. Then again—we have the world's war to win—with the change of diet and extra work which means we must all carefully guard our stomachs this year—keep ourselves fit and fine.

A marvelous relief and prevention has been found for stomach sufferers, which makes it possible for you to eat the things you like best without a

single unpleasant thought of what may follow. EATONIC Tablets, good tasting, quick acting, and absolutely harmless, have already proven an untold blessing to thousands of people.

One or two EATONIC Tablets after meals work wonders. They sweeten and purify the stomach, by neutralizing the trouble-making acids and gases and stop the gripping pains of indigestion and other stomach and bowel disturbances.

And the best part of it is—you can be your own judge. Just try EATONIC. Let your own stomach tell you the truth. If you are not pleased then they don't cost you one penny.

Druggists are amazed at the astonishing reports from EATONIC users, who have found EATONIC a quick, wonderful relief for stomach ailments.

So we tell you to get a large box of EATONIC from your druggist, whom you know and can trust, and then if EATONIC is not suited to your case, return it to your druggist at once and get back your money. That's a fair, square offer. Every person is urged to make the test. Let your own stomach tell you the truth. So start using EATONIC today.

Waiting for the Squeal.

"I want to have a tooth drawn," announced the small boy with the steel gray eye, "and I want gas."

"You're too young to have gas, my little man," said the dentist. "Besides I'm sure you aren't afraid of being hurt. Sit still and be a man."

"It isn't that at all," said the boy "but I'm afraid I shall not be able to help giving a bit of a squeal when it comes out."

"Well, that won't matter at all," said the dentist. "I'm sure I shall not mind."

"No, but I shall. Look out of that window."

The dentist looked out and saw a lot of grinning kids standing on the side walk.

"They're all kids I've fought and licked," said the small patient, "and they've come to hear me holler."

JINX MUST HAVE PROMPTED

Doughboy Chose Poor Time to Impress Companions With His Knowledge of French.

A Y. M. C. A. secretary with the expeditionary force in Paris (not Abitibi and not Sacca Bonna, but another one who prefers to remain nameless) tells us this one:

Some Yanks attended a theatrical performance the other evening. I speak French pretty well myself, and I went along with one of the boys as an interpreter. After the curtain had gone down on the first act, the principal comedian came out and addressed the audience. When he had finished, my companion broke out in vociferous applause.

"Why did you applaud that curtain speech?" I whispered.

"I wanted to make some of these other doughboys think I understood French," he whispered. "What did the guy say?"

"He announced to the audience," I answered, sadly, "that his part must be taken by an understudy for the rest of the performance, as he had just received word that his mother was dying."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Getting the Bird.

Four travelers were dining at a village inn. They evidently taxed the resources somewhat, for one attenuated looking duck was all that appeared for the four.

The gentleman who was to carve stuck his fork into the back, and exclaimed with great rapidity:

"Who says duck? No one says duck? Then I say duck!"

Whereupon he transferred the bird to his own plate and was half-way through it before the others had recovered from their astonishment.

Some Signs of Rain.

The sweating of water pitchers and coolers indicate that much moisture prevails in the air. It is worth noting and using in connection with other signs of rains. The dripping of eaves troughs is of the same origin, and is of some value.

Why Lose Dandruff and Itching? The Remedy Your Hair Cuticura

All druggists; Soap, 25c; Ointment, 50c; Telum, 50c. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 6, Boston.

THE CAUSE IS DANDRUFF AND ITCHING? THE REMEDY YOUR HAIR CUTICURA

A toilet preparation of merit. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Sold Everywhere.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, MD. 32-1918

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of Summer by taking

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

It purifies and enriches the blood and makes you Strong. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for pale, sickly children, for delicate Mothers, for Old Folks or any one of the family who has poor blood. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, without reserve, on road leading from Middletown to Sassafras due south, on **Monday, Aug 19, 1918**

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

14 Head Horses and Colts

No. 1. TOPSY, bay mare, 14 yrs. old, good worker, driver and an elegant brood mare.
No. 2. ALICE, bay mare, 3 years, old, Torino, out of dam No. 1, broken single and double, quiet.

No. 3. MARY, bay mare colt, out of No. 1, Bohemia Boy, 2 yrs. old and perfectly quiet, a nice one.

No. 4. PARCHER, colt, roan, out of No. 1, 3 months old, a cracker jack.

No. 5. JASPER, bay gelding, 4 yrs. old, Torino, out of No. 1, as good as gold.

No. 6. JERRY, bay horse, 12 yrs. old, as a driver and worker can't be beat, tough as iron.

No. 7. HARRY, bay horse, 12 yrs. old, weighs 1200 pounds, a regular slave.

No. 8. HIGH BALL, roan horse, 10 yrs. old, weighs 1200 pounds. These horses work together as a team and will pull all you want to put on a wagon.

No. 9. SADIE, sorrel mare, 9 yrs. old, as a puller and work mare never saw her equal.

No. 10. LIGHTFOOT, light bay horse, 7 yrs. old, weighs 1150 pounds. He is some wagon horse, never saw him blow.

No. 11. BARONESS-MARGUERITE, brown mare, 7 yrs. old, sired by Mr. William Baron Lushy, out of and old Torino mare. You can trace her breeding back as far as you like. This mare works everywhere, anybody can drive her, and she is some speed.

No. 12. BEN, roan horse, 5 yrs. old, weighs 1100 pounds, Percheron, a regular draft horse and quiet as a dog.

No. 13. OPHAN ROY, sorrel horse, 7 yrs. old, Torino, any child can use him any place, splendid worker, all purpose horse, has the size, color, looks and all the goods.

No. 14. GEN. CROOK, bay horse, 5 yrs. old, hump-backed, as a worker and puller no man has a better one.

25 Head of Good Cattle
Six fresh with calves by their side; some springers, 8 2-yr. old Heifers, 6 yearling Heifers, all young, straight in every way, as good as money can buy.

Everything must be just as represented or we don't want your money.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &C.

One Deering Binder, 1 Deering Mower, 1 Bickford & Hoffman Grain Drill, 11-hoe, 2 Farm Wagons, 2 Hay Riggers, Plows, Harness, Collars and Bridles and everything that a farm ought to have, and all of it must be sold as we have no further use for it.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of \$20 and under, Cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given, purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale, and positively no goods to be removed until terms are complied with.

Sale Positive, rain or shine, ample accommodations in shed room.

The Ladies of Sassafras M. P. Church will serve Dinner.

JOHNS BROS.
W. H. JOHNS, C. JOHNS.
D. P. HUTCHISON, Auctioneer.
WM. G. SHALLCROSS, Outside Clerk.
WM. B. DAVIS, Inside Clerk.

Real Estate

Have just received another farm of 143 acres, with nice dwelling, one mile from Railroad Station, 14 miles from Wilmington.

Also have very good store now for rent. This store is well located, and a greater number of persons pass its doors each day than any other business place in town. Possession at once.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
Middletown, Del.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 358

REAL ESTATE SOLD

April 10th, Dwelling of James Jarrell to Joshua Simmons.

April 25th, Ryan dwelling, to John Vandegrift.

May 9th, Dwelling of John P. McIntyre to Edward M. Records.

June 14th, Farm of D. W. Lewis to Thomas P. Boulden.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
Middletown, Del.

HOTEL CHANNEL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channel has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private bath and running water. One of the best modern, Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms, and this season.

Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

FOR SALE—Wagons and carriages.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 6 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Real Estate, viz: The said house, building or structure is located on a certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the northeasterly side of Vandever Avenue and the northwesterly side of Carter Street; thence northeasterly along said side of Carter Street, one hundred and sixteen feet to a point; thence northeasterly and parallel with Vandever Avenue about eighty feet to another corner; thence southeasterly and parallel with Carter Street, one hundred and sixteen feet to the said northeasterly side of Vandever Avenue; and thence by said northeasterly side of Vandever Avenue, southeasterly eighty feet to the place of Beginning; be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of William N. Newton, owner or reputed owner, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., July 29th, 1918.

For Sale
Just received a store property for sale in Cecilton, Md., one of the best locations doing one of the largest businesses in Cecilton. Also, farm of 175 acres, \$11,000; farm of 311 acres, \$17,000; farm of 256 acres, \$17,000; farm of 154 acres, \$12,000. Also, a nice house with a good garage. Turn your quarters into victory bullets. Buy Thrift or War Saving Stamps.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
North Broad St., Middletown

TRY A SANDWICH
made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

August Sale

Clean up of Summer Goods and Furnishings.

Shirts 85c
All size, 14 to 17. Summer Percales with soft cuffs. New stock ordered weeks ago at \$1.

White Madras, \$1
Worth \$1.50, but only in large sizes, 15 to 17 inch.

Wash Ties, 35c.
3 for \$1. Were 50c. each. New styles.

Boys' Waists, 8 1/2c.

Boys' Underwear, 25c
All sizes and away under the price.

Panama Hats, \$3.50
Were \$5 and \$6, including all of our Bankoks, Leghons and Milons.

Bargains in Clothing

Bargains in Shoes
and everything in Regular Stock for Summer Wear.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Capital

Capital is seldom acquired by any person who does not work and save—the exceptions to this rule being rare indeed.

Every sum of money, however small, represents the earning power of a certain amount of capital for a definite period of time.

Savings accounts are among the greatest builders of capital in the world.

Have you one working for you?

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, in testinal trouble, s, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co., Inc.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918 From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. E. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL., EVERY MONDAY, DURING AUGUST 1918, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1918 From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN EVERY SATURDAY, DURING AUGUST 1918 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del. FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918 From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

The Most Loved

of All Presents

Howard Wathes Hamilton Watches Jewelry Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

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I wish to inform the public that I own and am operating five Trucks, and am in a position to haul light or heavy freight between any points at any and all times.

When hauling a specialty.

J. K. ORRELL,
Odessa, Del.

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For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rat and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

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Middletown Opera House

August 26th, 1918

Ambassador James W. Gerard's

"My FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

Adopted for the screen by Charles A. Logue. Directed by William Nigh.

SCREENED AT 8 P. M.

Admission 15 and 35 Cents

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science Education
Home Economics Agriculture

Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics

Tuition free to all students from Delaware. For catalog and other information, write to

Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
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THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century woman are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them in all large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earrest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

SEPTEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

DAY AND NIGHT DAY AND NIGHT

New Exhibition Grounds ELSMERE, DEL.

THE DELAWARE STATE FAIR

Presenting Authoritative Demonstration on

Food Conservation, Grange and Produce Exhibits.

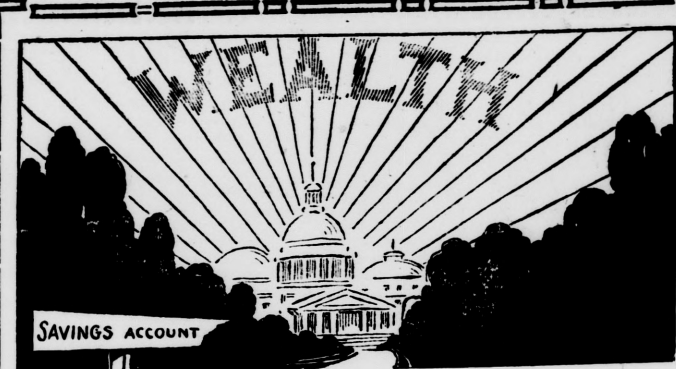
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Splendid Speed Events, Various Displays, Amusements, &c.

Which Have Made the State Fair Famous

Trolley Cars Direct to the New Grounds at Elsmere every Few Minutes.

S. H. WILSON, Jr., Secretary
Wilmington, Del.



The path to at least moderate wealth is open to you, but you will have to enter

By Way of the Savings Account Route

No man has ever attained even moderate wealth without the aid of a bank account.

If you really have the ambition to acquire wealth, you will start an account at once. It is the only way.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are

(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your

Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special course at Delaware College begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department. Tuition free to all Delawareans. Uniforms, overcoats, and shoes furnished by the Army. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture, and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). For catalog and other information, write to

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Newark, Delaware.

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Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

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Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

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\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Grace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE MCCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.,
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue

Close to Beach, Steel pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at \$3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains.